THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

ROSIER PROSPECTS FOR THE WORLD COURT

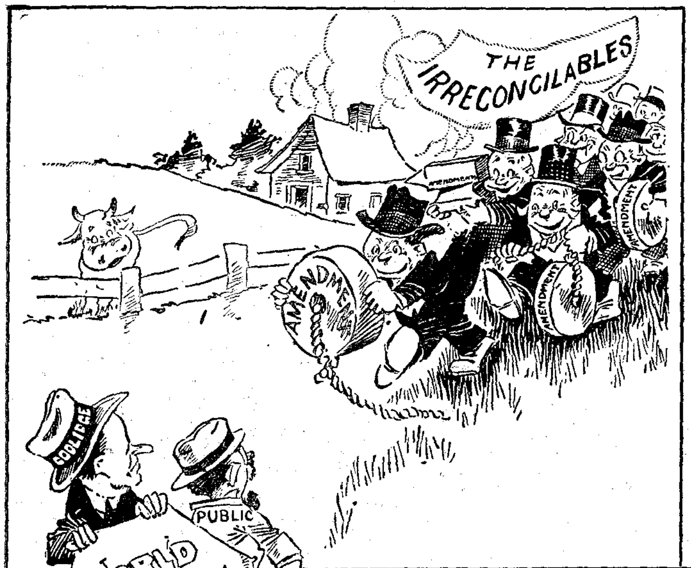
THE FLAT, EMPHATIC, CATEGORICAL assertion is made by one of our experienced Washington correspondents that "American adherence to the World Court will be voted by the Senate early in 1926," after three years of delay over the proposal. And this remark of Mr. Robert Barry is quite in line with the predictions that came out of Swampscott this summer. After Senator Lenroot had visited the President, he said the World Court resolution will be overwhelmingly approved. Senator Pepper says he has forgotten all about the Pepper plan, which he put forward in the last session, and predicts that affirmative action will be taken. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, an avowed opponent of the Court, admits that it's all over but the shouting. Senator Swanson, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Affairs committee, pledges all the Democratic help necessary. As against this there is the powerful opposition of William E. Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At any rate, something must happen, for the Senate agreed last spring to take up the World Court on December 17. The New York *Evening Post* and Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* follow the lead of the Washington correspondents who think that despite all Mr. Borah can do, the prospect of our entrance into the Court was never brighter.

The main point is, according to the Chicago *Daily News*, that "the President has made membership of the United States in the World Court a major policy of his Administration." The President, observes the Washington *Star*, has the great majority of Republican Senators with him, and also enjoys the advantage of strong Democratic support on this issue. A New York *Times* correspondent who was at Swampscott understands that Mr. Coolidge "will call for affirmative action on the World Court in no uncertain terms." He points out that as far as public opinion is concerned, "President Coolidge appears to be stronger than Congress and has the esteem of the masses." So, Republican Senators who face doubtful contests in the 1926 elections are said to be turning to the President for support, and "they know that they can not expect anything from the titular head of the party in the way of a favor unless they show loyalty to him and the party declaration on the World Court." As another newspaper writer puts it, "to turn down the World-Court proposal would be regarded by many as political suicide." According to Senator Swanson, "the Democratic Senators are overwhelmingly in favor of adherence," which convinces the Virginian that with the Republicans who will vote for the Court, the plan will certainly have the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. A while ago Mr. W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, called attention to a poll on the subject which showed that out of 64 Senators questioned, 55 favored the Court, and that the nine other votes necessary could certainly be counted on from among the 31 Senators still to be polled. Of course, says Mr. Jermane in his dispatch to the Seattle paper:

> "The fight will be hard, and it may run along for weeks, and even months, but, as I have said, Administration Senators now believe their side is to win. The most determined opposition will be led by such men as Borah of Idaho and Johnson of California—neither of them regular Republicans—and Reed of Missouri, a Democrat. These men have exceptional fighting ability, and it will be no Sunday-school picnic affair to put them down and out.
>
> "Despite the character of the opposition, the Administration is now inclined to believe that the Court proposal will be accepted. Acceptance isn't cocksure; nothing ever is in politics. But the situation looks a good deal better than there was reason to believe it would a few months ago. Public sentiment will be depended upon to influence certain individual Senators who have been more or less shaky. The country seems to want the Court, and if it can find a way to let its voice be heard, the Senate will yield; for there isn't nearly as much at stake in the decision as the irreconcilables try to make themselves believe. The country knows that, if they don't, and that is the weakness of their position."

"The country seems to want the Court." With this many pro-Court editors agree. "The Court in some form is approved by our people," declares the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. Our politicians in Washington, predicts the Houston *Chronicle*, "will soon learn that the will of the people is that this nation shall enter the World Court." In favor of participation in the World Court, says the Portland *Oregonian*, is "the greatest body of public opinion that has been massed on one side of any public question since the World War: President Coolidge's plan has been endorsed by both great political parties, by national, State, and local organizations of lawyers, churches, veterans, business men and State legislatures." The House of Representatives, we are reminded, has "exprest its approval by a vote of 301 to 28, or more than ten to one." Early this summer a group of thirteen distinguished Americans—including General O'Ryan, Henry J. Allen, President Wilbur of Leland Stanford, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Henry van Dyke—sent an open letter to Senator Borah condemning his opposition to the Court. About the same time a long controversy between supporters of American adherence to the World Court and leaders of the outlawry-of-war movement was ended, as one newspaper notes, when a joint committee of twenty-six made public a proposal that this country enter the Court on the basis of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations, with the understanding that an international conference is to be called within five years to outlaw war as an international crime.

If we take the editorial pages as representative of public opinion, we find an undoubted majority in favor of the World Court. The Democratic papers are practically unanimous. In recent weeks arguments in favor of our entrance have been reiterated strongly in the columns of such representative Democratic journals as the Hartford *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *Times*, New York *World*, Philadelphia *Record*, Pittsburgh *Post*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Raleigh *News and Observer*, Macon *Telegraph*, Nashville *Tennessean*,



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AND THEY WILL FURNISH THE TAIL
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Mobile *Register*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Dallas *News*, and Houston *Post-Dispatch*. To these we may add independent dailies like the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, Washington *Star*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Rochester *Herald*, and Milwaukee *Journal*, and weeklies like *The New Republic*, *The Nation* and *The Woman Citizen*. While there is undoubtedly division in the Republican camp over the World Court, a majority of the newspaper editors in the party seem to be on the affirmative side, judging from utterances in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, New York *Herald Tribune*, Hartford *Courant*, Jersey City *Journal*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Cleveland *Times*, Chicago *Evening Post*, St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Omaha *Bee*, Topeka *Capital*, Denver *Rocky Mountain News* and Portland *Oregonian*.

It is hardly necessary to repeat the arguments used in favor of participation in the World Court, as they have been given over and over again in the columns of The Digest. The World Court is regarded by enlightened observers, so the St. Joseph *News-Press* tells us, "as a potent agency for world peace and one of which the United States can make use without danger of Old World entanglements." Replying to critics of the Court, the New York *Times* sums up their arguments by saying "either the Court has no power, so that its decisions will not be respected; or its judgments will have behind them fleets and armies, so as to make it a super-tyrant over the whole world." No such dilemma is envisaged by *The Times*, which feels certain that "the ability and impartiality of the World Court would speedily give it an authority which would lead every litigant before it to accept its decrees and comply with them without there being even a remote necessity of its resort to force." And speaking as a friend of the principle of international arbitration the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thus descants upon the usefulness of such a World Court as now exists:

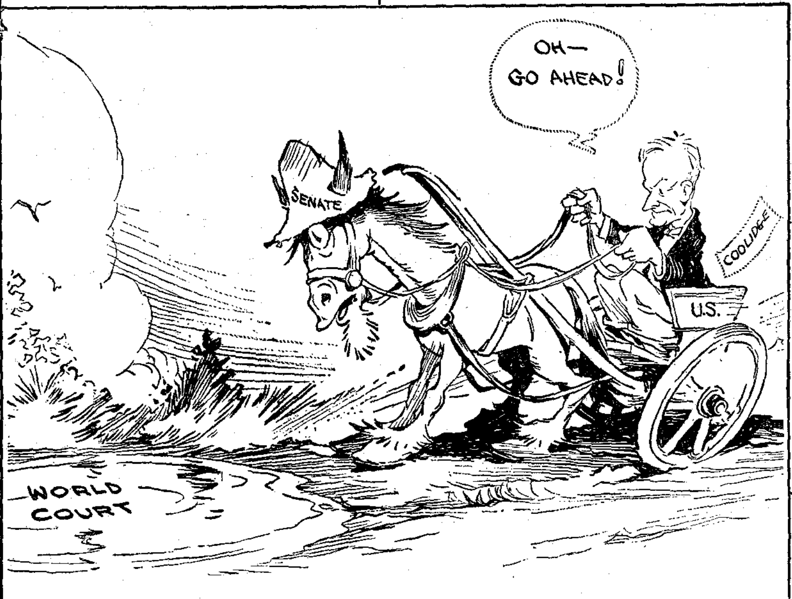
"We have made a generous use of arbitration up to this time, and still one of its handicaps of the past, and one of its handicaps of the future, is the difficulty of improvising a tribunal of arbitration, after friction has become a fact and has, perhaps, been prejudged even by disinterested nations.

"As international controversies spring up they should find some permanent means of composing them already in existence, a court, an international arbitral body of some kind, composed of men as experienced in determining international issues as learned judges of long services are in determining domestic issues.

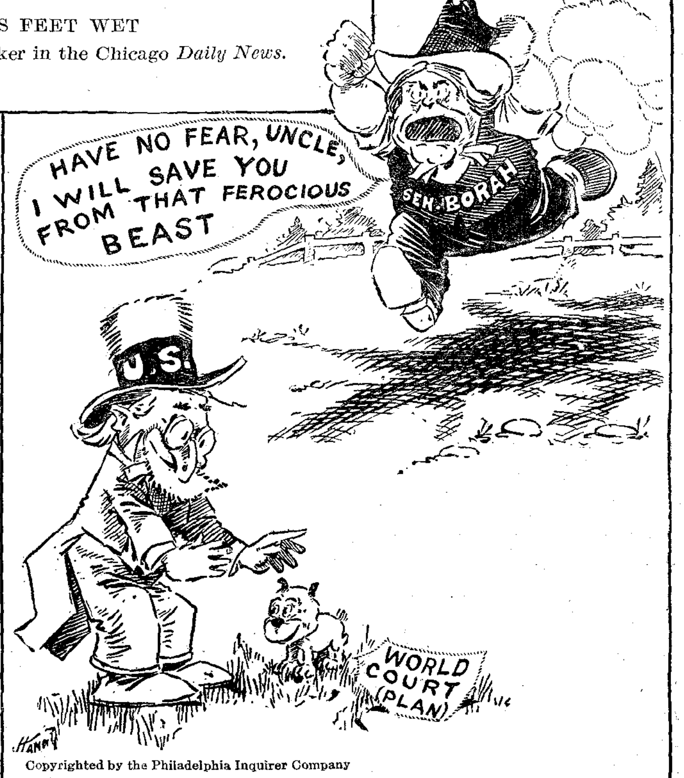
"If, in approaching particularly complicated and difficult international issues, such court or arbitral body has already established itself in the confidence of the world by the wisdom and impartiality and equity with which it has dealt with former adjudications, success will be insured in advance, and triumphs not now possible will be won for arbitration."

And "when we enter the Court," declares the Des Moines *Register*, "the tide will have turned in our foreign relations; we shall be on the mend from our relapse into isolation."

But let us not be too sure that the battle is won, say a number of proponents of entrance into the World Court. In spite of all the organizations out for the Court, in spite of the passing of Republican bitter-ender Senators, in spite of Democratic support, the New York *World* is aware that "the opposition is not



AFRAID TO GET HIS FEET WET
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.


HAVE NO FEAR, UNCLE, I WILL SAVE YOU FROM THAT FEROCIOUS BEAST
SEN. BORAH
U.S.
WORLD COURT PLAN
HANNY

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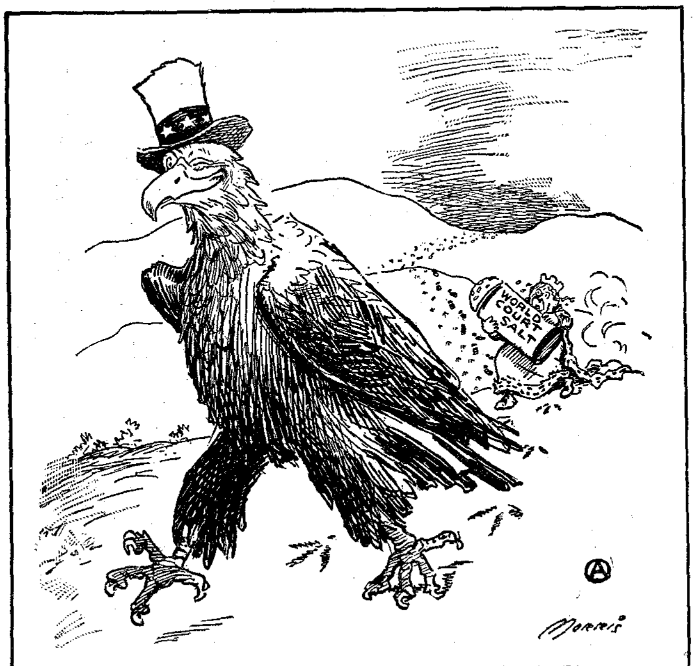
WE'RE ABOUT TO BE SAVED AGAIN
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



"MY GOODNESS! THAT AMERICAN EAGLE IS HARD TO CATCH"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

only determined, it is aggressive," altho it thinks that "there is less danger of the World Court protocol being defeated in the end by direct attack than by the roundabout methods of insincere or half-hearted supporters." This paper fears the framing of tricky reservations which would alienate honest advocates of the Court.

According to Albert W. Fox of the Washington *Post*, Senator Borah, "who will lead the fight against the internationalists when the Court protocol comes up for consideration under agreement December 17, is said to have received unexpected evidences of support from Senators whose views on the World Court question have been in doubt."

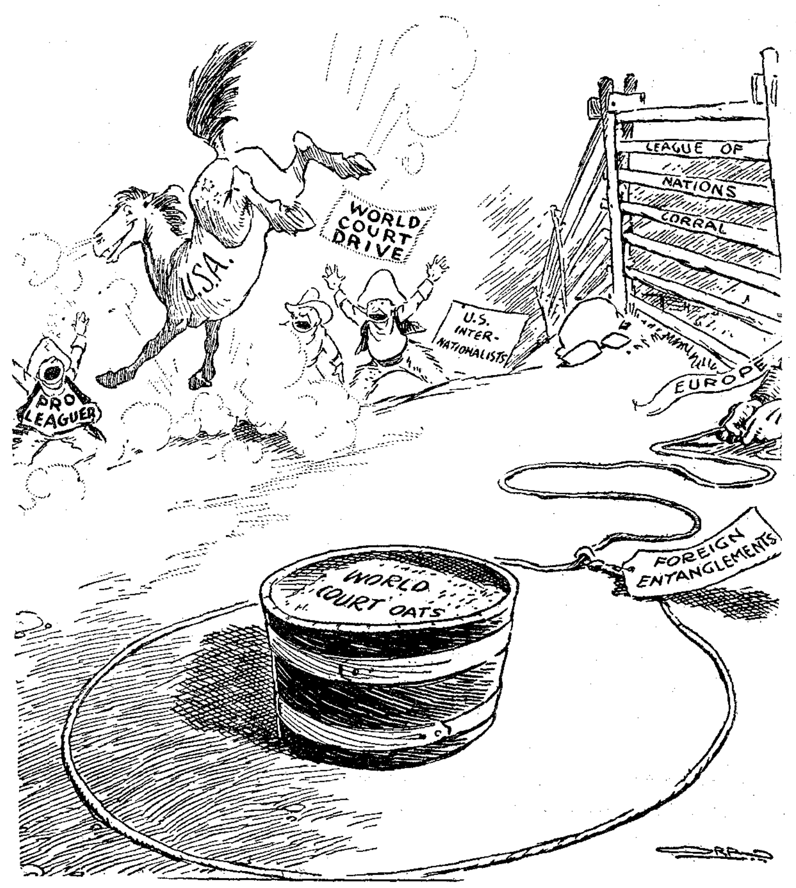
The Idaho Senator has been spending part of his summer campaigning against the Court. In a speech at Boise he made the dramatic assertion: "If I had to tender my resignation in the Senate or vote for this Court as it now stands, it wouldn't take me one minute to resign." He believes "this Court is dangerous." He objects to having a Court "with no law to govern it except that made by itself." So Mr. Borah would have some sort of code of international law established before starting an international Court. Besides, he makes the objection that "in the proposed Court you do not elect the judges, you can not recall them, you can not appeal from their decisions; this is practically judicial despotism." And finally, Mr. Borah argues that the Court simply hasn't the power to prevent war.

Senator Borah's arguments strongly appeal to the Manchester *Union* (Rep.), which declares that "the questions he raises will have to be answered satisfactorily before entrance of the United States into any world-wide tribunal of justice is thinkable." It seems to the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) "perfectly evident that the League and its offshoot, the Court, are merely possible instruments for putting across the policies of the dominant Powers." *The Star* believes that the more the Court is analyzed in public by such men as Senator Borah and Senator Reed, "the more hostile the nation will become to American entanglements in it." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) refuses to believe that the people of this country really do favor the Court. It says:

"The movement toward the League system has no popular strength. The instinct of the people is all against European commitments of any permanent kind. The pro-League and pro-Court sentiment is that of a minority, and the pro-Court bloc will speak for a minority of the people. There is nothing novel in a minority of the people and a small minority commanding temporarily a majority of votes in a legislature. That was true in the first fight against the League. It was the handful of 'irreconcilables' who represented the overwhelming majority and the sound sense of self-preservation and independence of the nation. If minority sentiment is not to control action in the Senate on the League Court protocol through the bloc system, which in recent years has imposed, or tried to impose, sectional or class legislation, the Senators who represent the real sentiment of the nation against entanglement in European politics must pull together for the protection of our independence."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) ventures the opinion that the World Court gives the Democrats a good chance to take sides on an issue "that may split the Republican party and lead to Democratic control of Congress." For the Democrats are a unit and the Republicans are obviously divided. Four objections to the existing Court are stated by the Washington *Post:* "1. There is no law to be applied by it; 2. Our adherence would compel us to accept the Court's jurisdiction over cases now subject to the Monroe Doctrine; 3. The Court can not prevent wars unless it is given jurisdiction over all disputes likely to lead to war, including such questions as that of Japanese immigration; 4. The relation of the World Court to the League of Nations is such as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for the United States to support one and reject the other." This last objection is the one that appeals most strongly to a Hearst paper, the New York *American* (Ind.), which explains:

"Let America once get into this League Court House with its trap-doors and its panel walls and its false ceilings and its collapsible stairways and its packed bench, and she will find that she is involved, and she can not get out!"



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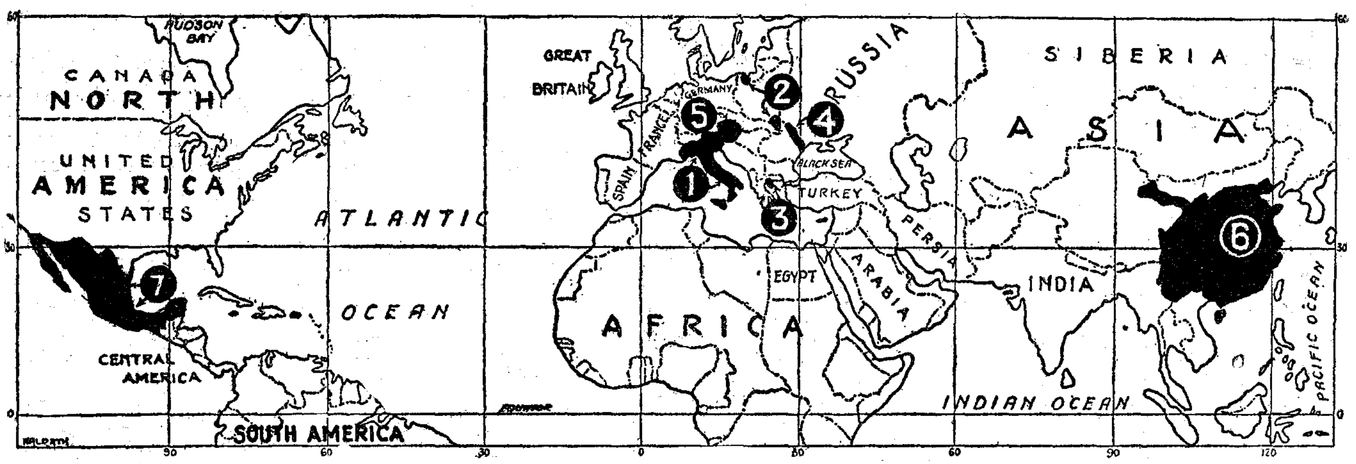
THE ANNUAL ROUND-UP WILL SOON BEGIN

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



From the New York *Times*

PLACES THEY WORRIED ABOUT AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Seven international danger-spots as described by the speakers at the Institute of Politics. They are: 1. Italy, overpopulated and without sufficient colonies to provide an outlet for her surplus inhabitants. 2. The Danzig corridor, with the related territorial question of Upper Silesia, has aroused intense feeling in Germany and Poland. 3. Saloniki, in which the Serbs demand a larger free zone and control of the connecting railway. The ramifications of this Greek-Serbian dispute extend throughout the Balkans. 4. Bessarabia is a potential source of trouble between Russia and Roumania. 5. Austria, which apparently desires to become a part of the German Republic, a project that the peace treaties forbid and that Czecho-Slovakia and France oppose. 6. China, where a pronounced sentiment of nationalism has resulted in growing restlessness under foreign control of ports and customs. 7. Mexico's oil wealth, her backward state of economic development and her difficulties with the United States over mineral ownership, make this country an international problem. Morocco and Syria, where the French are fighting Mohammedan tribes, are not included.

WORRYING AT WILLIAMSTOWN

SEVEN DANGER-SPOTS, possible sources of war, were pointed out by speakers at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, and we read that a gentleman from India pointed out an eighth danger-spot—namely, Williamstown. According to an Associated Press dispatch, Prof. J. J. Cornelius, of the University of Lucknow, declared: "This conference is doing a tremendous damage, because the weaker peoples are not represented here, while the powerful nations are." Far from dismayed by such charges, the Institute of Politics is reported to be seeking an endowment of $2,000,000, and Walter Kaltenborn tells the Brooklyn *Eagle* that it is "a miniature League of Nations," with "the same eager discussion of current problems of foreign politics" as "on the lovely shores of Lake Geneva." Meanwhile, the Utica *Press* observes that "the chief cause of the world's troubles has been the lack of understanding," and goes on to say: "Nations have been unknown to one another and this absence of acquaintance has bred fear and prejudice"—a serious matter, which the Institute of Politics aims to correct, and which J. D. Whelpley remarks upon in his new book, "Reconstruction." There he tells us that "fear is the dominating emotion throughout the world to-day," adding, "the dominant power is force; one being the corollary of the other." If danger-points remain after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, he is not surprized. As he explains,

"It was attempted in a single document to provide for the complete reconstruction of the social, political, and economic systems of Europe. It was also attempted to do away with the possibility of war in any part of the world. To accomplish all this in a single treaty was an impossibility."

One of the seven danger-spots designated at Williamstown—namely, "Italy, overpopulated and without sufficient colonies to provide an outlet for her surplus inhabitants," was discust at length in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 22. Reporting Williamstown's discussion of the others, Russell Porter writes in the New York *Times:*

"After Italy, the most serious European problem at present is the dispute between Poland and Germany about Danzig, the Danzig corridor, and Upper Silesia, according to Professor Bernadotte Schmitt of the University of Chicago, who said that the temper on both sides in the Danzig corridor controversy is rising.

"The Upper Silesian trouble, according to Professor Schmitt, is caused by German resentment at the award made by the League of Nations in 1921. In addition, he said, there are repeated complaints of ill-treatment of Germans on the Polish side of the line, and of Poles on the German side, resulting in the recent wide-spread expulsions."

As this correspondent tells us, "the next most inflammable question after that of Poland, Professor Schmitt went on, is that of the port of Saloniki on the Ægean Sea." We read:

"The Serbs demand a larger free zone in the port, as well as control of the railway running to Saloniki, in the same way that the Poles control the Danzig corridor, and the Serbs are making acceptance of their demands a condition of the renewal of the alliance between Greece and Jugo-Slavia. As a result, negotiations for the renewal are deadlocked.

"The Serbian-Greek quarrel has complicated the situation in Macedonia, where the Serbs are trying to Serbianize the population, which is generally regarded as predominantly Bulgarian. If the negotiations between Greece and Jugo-Slavia break down completely, Professor Schmitt said, the Serbs may be forced into a rapprochement with Bulgaria. This would strengthen Bulgaria enough to insist on a territorial outlet on the Ægean, and might bring about a dangerous situation in the Balkans.

"Another sore spot in Eastern Europe, said Dr. Schmitt, is the Bessarabia question between Russia and Roumania. He pointed out that if this dispute should lead to an attack on Roumania by Russia, a general European war might be entailed because of alliances. Poland, because of her alliance with Roumania, would have to attack Russia. This might tempt Hungary and Germany to attack Poland, in order to regain Transylvania and the Danzig corridor respectively. Whether France would hold back Germany, and Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia would hold back Hungary, he said, was a question."

Still again—

"Professor Schmitt said that the agitation in Vienna for a union between Germany and Austria was a potential source of trouble. Such a union would be contrary to all the peace treaties.

"'Finally,' Dr. Schmitt added, 'the question of minorities looms up dangerously across the entire belt of territory from the Baltic to the Ægean. The whole eastern frontier of Poland is studded with minorities—Lithuanians, White Russians, Ukrainians. There is the eternal German question in Czecho-Slovakia. The Magyars complain of their treatment in Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia. The Bulgarians complain of the treatment of the Macedonians by the Serbs and of the Bulgarians in Dobrudja by the Roumanians.'"

Moreover, Professor Blakeslee, of Clark University, another speaker at Williamstown, sees danger-points in the Pacific. "'The first,'" said Professor Blakeslee, "is found in the rapid development of a strong, intelligent nationalism throughout China; China is getting to the boiling-point and is in danger of

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blowing off the lid." "As to Japan," Professor Blakeslee continued, "it is clear that she still feels deeply injured over what she regards as the affront of our 1924 Immigration Act."

To continue the *Times* writer's presentation of the world's "danger-spots":

"Coming nearer home, the most serious danger-spot in the Western Hemisphere, as pointed out in Williamstown, is to be found in Mexico. The new awakening of the Mexican people has put emphasis on the distinction that the United States is an exploiting and Mexico an exploited nation. This, it has been shown, has caused a deadlock in negotiations for the exploitation of the Mexican oil resources, which are of the utmost importance to the United States in view of the fact that we have passed the peak of our own oil production. Owing to the unsettled political conditions in Mexico, and the new Mexican laws dealing with exploitation of mineral resources, which interfere with American commercial relations, it is the opinion here that Mexico will remain a serious problem for a long time to come—perhaps fifty years.

"Expressions of sympathy toward Mexico by nations in Central and South America have given rise to a fear among Latin-American authorities that the smaller nations south of the Rio Grande might combine against what they regard as the domination of the United States, thus bringing about a balance of power and threatening the same kind of disaster with which the European balance of power ended in 1914. Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, who heads the Round Table on 'Inter-American Relations,' told the institute that our policy in Latin America should be against any such balance of power and for what Woodrow Wilson described as 'a community of interest.'"

In view of all this, the Des Moines *Register* asks:

"Isn't it time that we should give up blind fighting against opposition and try to preserve ourselves and our racial civilization by establishing adequate world government? Isn't it time that we should give up world anarchy and establish world law and order? That is the issue before this country."

FIGHTING FOR FOOD IN 1960?

SOUNDING "MORE LIKE A HOWLING DERVISH than a prophet," as a jeering Boston newspaper puts it, Mr. Henry A. Wallace recently told the Williamstown Institute of Politics that the world would face a food shortage in five or ten years, and that it would become so acute by 1960 that "nations in their scramble for food and markets will find another blood-letting the only solution for the problem." However, the same Boston paper remarks that evidences of excitement are not necessarily a proof that a man is not a prophet, and the New York *Times* informs us that Mr. Wallace, who, by the way, now edits *Wallace's Farmer*, went on to qualify his grim predictions of war and famine. According to *The Times*, he recognized that they "did not take into consideration the possibility of the discovery of new synthetic foods, which may change the outlook." Continued Mr. Wallace:

"'There is always the chance of finding some mechanical way of taking the energy out of the sun and using it to combine carbon dioxid and water to make sugar and starch. Personally, I think that the chances of a really revolutionary discovery of methods of manufacturing synthetic food are exceedingly remote.'"

But assuming no cheap method of making synthetic food is discovered, this agricultural authority believes that the population of the United States will continue to grow until it reaches the 200,000,000 mark. In his opinion the rate of growth is likely to be checked by further reduction of immigration and the practise of birth-control. As he now sees it:

"'The probable ultimate situation will be a population of 200,000,000, of which 160,000,000 will be town and city people, and 40,000,000 farmers. This assumes that the farmers of 100 years hence will be 30 per cent. more efficient than the farmers of to-day, and that the city-dwellers will live more largely on foods of cereal, vegetable and dairy origin.'"

Mr. Wallace's predictions regarding the United States are what chiefly interest the press, and we find the editors revealing sharply contrasted opinions. Among the papers supporting Mr. Wallace's views is the Boston *Globe*, which avers that "Mr. Wallace is merely citing a ponderable truth," and tells us:

"Since 1920 this country has had an 'agricultural problem' of extreme and growing gravity. Wild fluctuations in wheat prices; repeated and brazen profiteering through speculation in foodstuffs; bankruptcy in the West through large areas—so the story has developed. Last spring, for instance, one market manipulator 'cleaned up' millions by selling wheat on paper. Meantime, flour prices are up 40 cents a barrel for consumers, while the farmers continue to be discontented and indignant.

"In one year we have had a 25 per cent. shrinkage in wheat acreage. Latest estimates point to a wheat crop 200,000,000 bushels below last year's. That is, we are barely growing a domestic supply this year; which means that imports of wheat are possible. But Mr. Coolidge, acting under the flexible tariff provisions, has boosted the tariff on incoming wheat. So any imported wheat will make very expensive bread. The tariff also keeps purchases high for the farmer, while he has to sell in an unprotected market. The failure of the Government to help solve the agricultural problem prolongs his discontent, and sharpens his sense of injustice until he is driven from the land. How long can this continue before its effects come home to city populations?"

Reminding us that Mr. Wallace's father was once Secretary of Agriculture, and that Mr. Wallace himself "was an expert in the Food Administration during the war," the Toledo *Blade* attaches grave consideration to his theories, and says:

"Population has been increasing throughout the New World, in Europe of the Old World, parts of Asia, and at least the southern part of Africa. So far agriculture has been able to care for this increased population by cultivating more acres and, to a certain extent and in certain sections, increasing the yield per acre. But studies recently made indicate that most of the highly productive land has been put under cultivation. The greater part of that which is left for the pioneering farmer is poor land, land that can never make a rich return, and land whose cost of cultivation would exceed the value of the products. Much has been made of the promise of intensive cultivation. But there is a strict limit to such possibilities."

Moreover, the South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* adds to the volume of comment in Mr. Wallace's support by reviewing a recent newspaper article by Prof. Edward M. East of Harvard University, who "points out that in the last fifty or seventy-five years a decided change has taken place in the diet of city-dwellers, due to economic conditions." As we are told,

"Referring to a hotel menu card of about 1850, Professor East finds more than fifty kinds of meat and game offered for one meal, the diner having the liberty of ordering a number of them. To-day the menu card in the same hotel would have only a half-dozen kinds of meat, and the diner would order only one, or a little fish or game."

On the other hand, the Associated Press circulates a dispatch from Williamstown; in which we read:

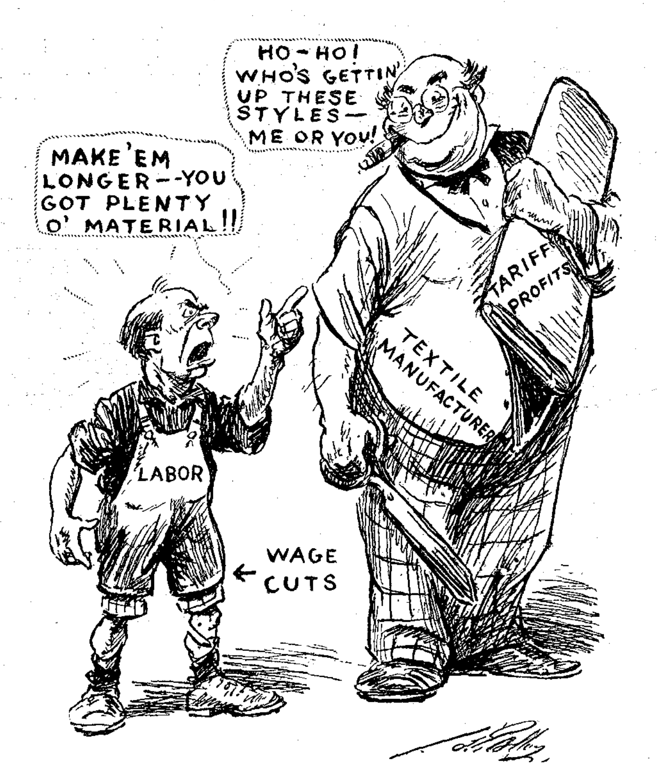
"The United States can support a population of 350,000,000, and by applying German methods a population of 574,000,000, it was asserted at the Institute of Politics to-day by Prof. R. J. McFall, of the agricultural economics department, Massachusetts Agricultural College. He declared that, contrary to the Malthusian doctrine, the world would be able to feed itself indefinitely."

As confident, if not more so, is the Omaha *Bee*, which remarks that "the world has not nearly exhausted its capacity for producing food," and continues:

"If the fence corners and roadsides in Nebraska were cultivated as are the fields, enough could be produced to support the entire population of the State, and leave the rest for export. If Nebraska corn-fields brought forth as liberally as those of Vermont, the yield of corn would be three times what it is. Add a single bushel of wheat to the acre in Kansas, and enough is produced to feed 250,000 people on bread. So the comparison might go on indefinitely."

LABOR'S THREATENED TARIFF REPRISALS

POSSIBILITIES OF MISCHIEF in the Congressional campaign of next year are seen by the Syracuse *Herald* in the notice served on the American Woolen Company and other textile manufacturers by the American Federation of Labor that it will apply to Congress at the next session for a reduction of the tariff on wool and cotton products. "The tariff," observes the New York *Times*, "engages to furnish the textile industries in New England with prosperity, and their employees with fat wages. Why aren't the industries flourishing? Why have wages been reduced 10 per cent. in recent weeks? Why have mills been closed?" These are questions which are likely to prove embarrassing to President Coolidge during the coming session of Congress, Washington correspondents agree. Certainly, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce* correspondent, "with labor urging a reduction in the tariff on textiles, and some of the manufacturing interests calling for a higher tariff, it will be difficult for President Coolidge to keep the tariff in the background." "The Federation has friends enough in Congress to bring about consideration of its demands," believes *The Times.*


HO-HO! WHO'S GETTIN' UP THESE STYLES— ME OR YOU!
MAKE 'EM LONGER--YOU GOT PLENTY O' MATERIAL!!
TARIFF PROFITS
TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS
LABOR
WAGE CUTS

FASHION'S DICTUM: "CUT 'EM LIKE A BATHING-SUIT!"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

Advocates of a tariff argue that it is necessary in order to protect the United States against the "dumping" of cheap foreign goods; that a tariff is the only way by which high wages and a correspondingly high standard of living can be maintained for the working class. "Against this, however," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "stands the fact that a reduction in wages has just been imposed upon the workers in the cloth-mills of New England. Thus the main argument for a tariff—that it keeps up a high standard of living among workingmen—goes into the discard." "If the tariff has failed to protect American wages and standards of living, but has inflated the costs of the workingman's clothing, why should it be continued?" asks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.* In his letter to the president of the American Woolen Company, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said in part:

> "If a tariff wall is built in order to protect special interests and special industries against competition from foreign manufacturers, certainly when manufacturers protected by such a tariff wall reduce the wages of their employees below the subsistence level, the Government, in all fairness, should reduce the tariff schedules and tear down the tariff wall which has been so skilfully built. It is the purpose of the president of the American Federation of Labor to bring these facts to the attention of Congress, and to insist in the name of the working people of America that the textile manufacturers who have inaugurated and carried out a policy of wage-reductions shall be deprived of special privileges and special benefits which they have enjoyed from high-tariff protection."

We are informed by the New York *World* that—

> "There is a long-pent anger behind Mr. Green's threat. In the summer of 1924 dozens of cotton-mills shut down, but wage-reductions were averted because the Republicans wished no exposure of their tariff failure. Last January the 10 per cent. wage-cuts began; in July they were widely extended. Mr. Green can point to the fact that the tariff schedules were rammed down the throat of the public on the plea that they would maintain wages intact. Where are such pretenses now?
>
> "Politically, Mr. Green's threat has considerable importance. There are ominous signs of Northwestern discontent with a tariff which gives the farmer almost nothing and taxes him on everything he buys. If organized labor and agriculture join hands against it the movement will be formidable."

"Strategically," admits *The Wall Street Journal*, "it looks as if the Federation had a strong case, but in practise Mr. Green, like Samson, would be pulling down the pillars of the temple upon his own head." As this financial daily sees it:

> "If the import duties on manufactured woolen or cotton goods were removed, or even considerably reduced, the reduction in the wages of the textile workers would not be the 10 per cent. of which Green complains, but 50 per cent. or more, and a large part of them would be out of employment."

"If the old wages can not be paid when the textile industry is strongly protected, it is not likely that they can be paid if that protection is removed," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* Altho Mr. Green, in his letter, declares that "no other industry has paid higher dividends or issued more stock dividends" than textile manufacturing concerns, we are assured by the Boston *Post* that "most of the New England textile mills have reduced or passed dividends, and mill shares have for months been selling at the lowest prices touched in many years." This being the case, "what will happen if the protective tariff is reduced?" asks the Washington *Star:*

> "Will American labor benefit by the influx of cheaper made foreign goods, textiles and other products? Such a course, pursued by organized labor, would be cutting off the nose to spite the face. It might have its revenge on the textile manufacturers for wage-reductions, but it is difficult to live on revenge. The profits of the manufacturers might be made still lower, but this would scarcely increase the earnings of the workers."

An even more extended analysis of labor's new position is found in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says:

> "What the American Federation of Labor threatens to do is to demand of Congress a reduction in the textile duties by way of retaliation for cutting wages in the New England mills. The action so taken may or may not have some political importance next winter, but . . . its real bearing is found in the underlying principle which is embodied in this bold-faced effort to bludgeon the producers of cotton and woolen cloth. . . .
>
> "Removal of the tariff would simply reduce the demand for workers. If labor seeks to coerce manufacturers into raising wages by threatening them, such action must be based on the belief that manufacturers can keep up wages and yet show a profit. This would seem to be entirely a matter of cost figures.
>
> "Active mills mean employment, and it is employment the men need at this time more than anything else. Textile wage-earners would be much better off with good employment at wages 10 or even 20 per cent. lower than they have been getting than with wages still nominally at high levels, but with half the men without employment or employed on part-time work."

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THE WORLD'S FIFTH CITY—SEEN FROM THE AIR

Chicago, says one of its newspapers, is "undergoing phenomenal development." This recent aerial photograph shows the central "loop district" in the foreground, and beyond it the city stretching for miles to the west and north. Michigan Boulevard is seen from the Blackstone hotel in the center foreground to the Drake hotel dimly outlined against Lake Michigan. Also prominent are Grant park, the Illinois Central tracks (soon to be electrified), the Art Institute, the Wrigley tower, and the new Chicago *Tribune* building.

CHICAGO PASSES THE 3,000,000 MARK

RACING WITH PARIS and all but catching up, Chicago proclaims itself the fifth city in the world, we learn, and great is the hilarity among paragraphers. For example, he of the Louisville *Times* remarks: "Chicago now has passed 3,000,000 and looks forward gaily to 6,600,000 by 1950. If nothing but earthworks along the Ohio will prevent Louisville from becoming part of Chicago, let the digging begin." In Texas, which feels comparatively safe, George M. Bailey scintillates for the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, in which he tells us, "Chicago's population has increased 300,000 since 1920," adding fearlessly: "Just think what it might have been if people there had been permitted to die natural deaths." In the Mid-Western metropolis, however, there is no joking over the figures. As the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* tells us, those giving the city's present population are based upon statistics compiled at the city librarian's office, while those predicting its population twenty-five years hence are a result of interviews with officials of the public utility companies serving Chicago. Says *The Tribune:*

"To Chicagoans we do not believe the forecast will appear at all fanciful. It is made by hard-headed men who are staking their fortunes and their reputations upon it. They know that business and industry in Chicago are prospering because of Chicago's geographical position, and they know that physical growth must follow. It is impossible to walk through any section of the city without becoming acutely aware of extraordinary building activity. Every part of the city is undergoing phenomenal development."

As the Buffalo *Express* recalls, "Chicago jumped ahead of Philadelphia away back in 1890," and "ever since that date Chicago has been the second city in the United States," but are the Chicagoans right in rating it the fifth city in the world? Ought they not instead to rate it the fourth? That depends on how we reckon, and the Buffalo editor says:

"London and Berlin certainly, and probably Paris, do not stop with mere political boundaries, but put their claims to greatness on the entire metropolitan area. It is, therefore, proper for American cities to be similarly treated when discussion is on the five greatest. The census of 1920 gave the Chicago metropolitan district 3,178,924, which put her ahead of Paris five years ago. Oh, you Chicago boomers, to be sleeping on your job all this time! Boasting that Chicago has become fifth only in 1925, when she has been fourth for more than five years!

"Taking the metropolitan district figures, here is the way the five greatest appear to stand: New York, 7,910,415; London, 7,476,000; Berlin, 3,804,000; Chicago, 3,178,924; Paris, 2,833,000."

In New York—biggest city on earth, thus measured—*The Commercial* inquires what virtue there is in figures, after all:

"Those who have known life in comparatively small places are wont to deny the advantages of living in municipalities that have passed the million mark. They say that life in a big city is lonesome; that the conditions of existence are more difficult; that people pay more for the things they must have, and that they live in surroundings that are less desirable than those available to most people in smaller places; that they have few friends in a big place, and those they do have live at the other side of the city so that visiting them takes on the aspects of a journey.

"The dweller in a big town spends a considerable portion of his time traveling to and from his work, and if he merely works in the big city, and lives outside then he is a commuter, and that takes even a larger part of his day.

"In the city of one, two or three million inhabitants the flat-dweller never knows who lives across the hall, on the floor above or the one below. His neighbors may be the most praiseworthy folks imaginable, but he has no way of determining that. To him they are total strangers, and he goes on the theory that they are undesirables. It is the only safe plan for him to follow.

"If the dweller in a big city owns a motor-car, he spends a goodly portion of his time when he drives in trying to get out into the country, and later in trying to get back into the city. When he is doing neither, he is waiting for traffic signals.

"If human contacts are worth anything then the small place is vastly more desirable for residence than the big place."

OUR GAME PROTECTORS AT WAR

CONSERVATIONISTS, LIKE PACIFISTS, observes the New York *Times*, "seem often ready to fight with each other. The result is that they lose sight of the main issues, confuse the public mind, and lower public confidence in their opinions." The latest controversy among conservationists was started one warm August day by Dr. William T. Hornaday, trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and director of the New York Zoological Park. Briefly, he asserts that efforts by game conservationists to reduce the Federal bag limits on ducks, geese and other migratory birds are being frustrated by arms and ammunition manufacturers. These, he claims, exert their influence through John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, and the Association in turn brings pressure to bear upon the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which now makes the Federal game regulations. In reply, Dr. E. W. Nelson, director of the Survey, according to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, "accuses Dr. Hornaday of egotism, conceit, and an imperfect knowledge of conditions throughout the country." In a composite statement, made up from charges published by New York newspapers, *Our Vanishing Game*, official organ of the Wild Life Fund, and the Cosmos Newspaper Syndicate, Dr. Hornaday says:

> "Our American system of game 'protection' is rotten to the core. It always has been so. It is idiotic in conception and murderous and exterminatory in execution. I have shown how and why to a total of 800 newspapers—but almost in vain. The game of North America can not long endure present conditions. Any one who thinks it can is a fool. Our present bag limits and open seasons are wicked and brutal. They require sweeping reductions forthwith. In no other way can we secure such quick and large benefits for the game. Sanctuaries and food-planting are all very well, but they are slow in getting results. The way to save our fast-vanishing game is to stop killing so much of it, and do it now! To-day the American way is to hunt as long as there is a single head of game to be killed. To-day 6,000,000 devils of game destruction are annually swarming like bloodthirsty hounds all over the United States where traces of game still remain.
>
> "There is something sad about this wretched situation. It is a fact that the remaining game now is in such desperate straits that without strong help from the newspapers of the United States it will soon go straight to hell, and be seen no more.
>
> "For years I have noted the awful annual increase in bird slaughter, and for years I have dreaded the arrival of the day when the small circle of men who control game-protection matters in Washington would decide that no more reductions should be made in the killing privileges of sportsmen and game-hogs.
>
> "That day has arrived. First, the American Game Protection Association and then the United States Department of Agriculture very firmly decided that the Federal bag limits on migratory game birds should not be reduced by the annual Federal regulation. John B. Burnham, president of the gunmakers' association, opened the attack on the reform measure.
>
> "The source of income of the Association is the annual profits of the Remington Arms Company, the Winchester and Savage Arms companies, and we know not how many more gun, cartridge and powder companies. It is believed that a few small sums come from other sources. At the beginning in 1912, and for several years thereafter, the annual contribution of the manufacturers of game-killing appliances was $25,000. But Mr. Burnham's association seems to carefully refrain from publishing any public reports of receipts or disbursements.
>
> "I believe that the Association's influence is to blame for the fact that the Biological Survey and the Secretary of Agriculture have flatly refused all appeals to reduce the bag limits and open seasons on migratory game, and have 'passed the buck' to the States to do as they please about it.
>
> "We have for two years been hammering at the United States Biological Survey and the American Game Protective and Propagating Association. Those two forces refuse to make any concessions whatever from the present big Federal bag limits and wickedly long open seasons. Thanks to the backing of Mr. Burnham and the hard-boiled conservationists whom he shrewdly has gathered to his support, the Secretary of Agriculture stands absolutely pat on the bag limits of 1918, and refuses to make any reductions."

"There is much sound sense in what Dr. Hornaday says," thinks the Philadelphia *Record*, and the Grand Rapids *Press* believes "the Hornaday contentions deserve to be regarded with public apprehension, even if we allow for the exaggeration natural to a crusader for the cause of conservation."

Mr. Burnham, on the other hand, maintains that the manufacturers of arms and ammunition "are those most interested in a future supply of game. They are extreme conservationists," and the head of the American Game Protective Association "has never heard one advise raising a bag limit or lengthening a closed season." Another official of the Association declares that "ducks, geese, and migratory water-fowl are on the increase," and that game wardens with whom he has talked "see no danger that their numbers will be greatly diminished under the present laws." According to Mr. Burnham, however:

> "Dr. Hornaday has extremely drastic ideas on the subject of game protection, while our policy is to favor shooting to such an extent as will not cut down the game supply, but will permit a yearly increase.
>
> "The whole idea of this conservation movement originated with the late H. S. Leonard, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. He convinced the other ammunition makers that if they did not take the lead in game preservation, there would in a few years be no game, and their business would be ruined. He was influenced first by business considerations, and second by the fact that he believed in sport, and that the welfare of the country required game preservation for sportsmen of the future.
>
> "After a thorough inquiry, I agreed to head their organization, which is generally recognized to have played a great part, not only in the campaign for the Migratory Bird Treaty and enabling legislation, but in other measures to insure a continuing supply of game—in better enforcement of the game laws, in game-breeding, in declaring closed seasons when necessary, and in cultivating the right attitude of sportsmen and others toward the law.
>
> "Dr. Hornaday regards just one method, that of closed seasons and reduced bag limits for game birds, as the way to conservation. It is not a universal remedy because it has been worked to the limit in enlightened sections of the country, and in unenlightened sections it is useless for lack of efficient law enforcement. Of much greater value are refuges.
>
> "The Biological Survey has in its employment men of scientific attainments all over the country. To supplement their judgment an advisory board assists the bureau in making necessary regulations in regard to migratory birds. I am its Chairman.
>
> "The Board consists of twenty-two men who are notable for their achievements in conservation. It was this board, of which Dr. Hornaday is a member, and not directly the Biological Survey, which rejected Dr. Hornaday's application for a 75 per cent. cut in shooting privileges in the United States. The vote against his proposal was taken after thorough discussion and was practically unanimous."

In the opinion of the Nashville *Banner*, "Dr. Hornaday is undoubtedly sincere, but he spoils whatever case he has by aspersing the motives of the Biological Survey." Furthermore, observes the New York *Times*—

> "To the credit of the 'powder interests' be it said that they long ago understood that wise conservation was to the interest of the gunmakers as well as of the hunters. The elimination of game means the end of hunting. That means a great reduction in the trade in shotguns and rifles. Why should the manufacturers oppose conservation measures?
>
> "To charge that the Biological Survey is incompetent or is under the influence of the gunmakers does nothing to solve the problem. It simply reflects on men who have given devoted service to the cause of game conservation. In the final analysis, the thing which must determine the bag limits is the supply of ducks and other game birds. One of the best ways of keeping up the supply is to afford all possible protection for breeding-grounds, and to establish sanctuaries on the principal routes of migration. Destruction must not be permitted at such a rate as to cut down the supplies. Control to be reasonable must be flexible. There is nothing to show that the Biological Survey has not exercised its general powers of supervision with entire circumspection."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

The road of the present transgressor is hard surfaced.—*Indianapolis News.*

Woman's sphere doesn't seem to be the English Channel.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

There are lots of men who would like to be 62 years paying their debts.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Another tooth is being put in the prohibitory law. Now if they can just make it bite.—*Wichita Eagle.*

American firms are far less concerned about order in China than they are about orders.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"Cut in Gasoline Price Due to Competition"—*Headline, the New York Times.* Reassuring. So many of us were afraid it was the result of philanthropy. —*Detroit Free Press.*

It now seems to be the fashion to kill a man and then go crazy to escape punishment.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Miss Gertrude Ederle is now in a position to appreciate exactly how the Kaiser felt about it in the summer of 1914.—*Washington Post.*

Southern California has been picked as the home port of the Navy dirigibles because the air here is so deep and safe.—*California Graphic (Los Angeles).*

The kind of mother who used to say her 12-year-old daughter was six, so she could travel on half fare, now says she's 16, so she can drive the car.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

France and Italy, in preparing for their debt settlements, will now dig deep in the hope of finding some "moral obligations" for our Government to honor.—*Springfield Republican.*

John Hays Hammond says that the Yellow Peril will end on the day when the first Chinaman goes to work in his automobile. *Au contraire,* John, it will then begin.—*California Graphic.*

Perhaps the government-owned fleet would move more rapidly if the Shipping Board paid more attention to setting its sales.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is raising its prices on commutation ticket books. They're getting out a de luxe edition for bibliophiles, probably.—*Life.*

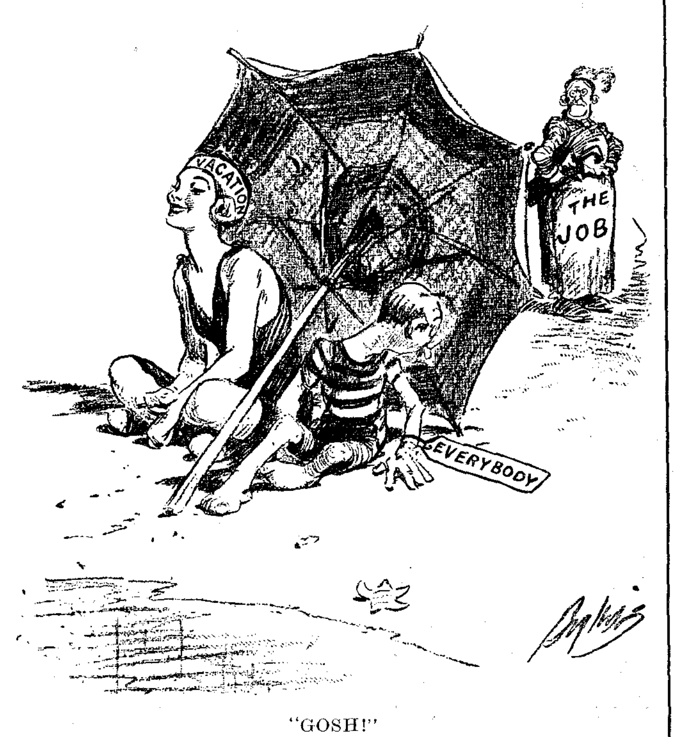
If, as an authority maintains, Prohibition can never be repealed or enforced, it would appear that the irresistible force has at last met the immovable body.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Some of Vice-President Dawes's Republican friends are hinting that he wants the Senators restrained from talking so he'll have more chance to talk himself.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Savages so degraded they mind their own business and don't bother their neighbors have been detected in the act of living peacefully in Siberia. Steps will be taken immediately to civilize them.—*New York Sun.*

A naval strategist in London gives the information that on March 3, 1931, Japan will declare war on America. We wish the Japanese would find some way to prevent their war plans from leaking out.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

There is no reason why this country should longer remain in doubt as to whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government. If we can produce rubber profitably in the archipelago, it will prove conclusively that they are not.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*



"GOSH!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

Mr. Dawes says it is too hot to talk. This looks like a new record.—*Detroit News.*

The trouble seems to be that a man's soul mate isn't his sole mate.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

France reports that the Riffians retreat when attacked. But so do mosquitoes.—*Dallas News.*

The keep-up of an air-plane must be a bigger worry than the upkeep of a motor-car.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Chicago's murder rate is the business of every Chicagoan.—*Chicago News.* Surely not that bad.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Government of Honduras officially denied that there had been a revolt, and then added that the revolutionists had been badly beaten anyway.—*The Pathfinder (Washington).*

We'd like to get a Canton account of the trouble in China, but we can't on account of the censorship.—*Manila Bulletin.*

General Andrews is making some headway with his new job, but he still has many dry law breakers ahead.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Germans have put an import duty of $500 on a Ford car, which probably discovers at last a place where one can not go.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

There is nothing half-way about Henry Ford. While other manufacturers were outfitting their cars with balloon tires, he was teaching his how to fly.—*Life.*

"Why so much crime?" asks the Detroit *News.* Well, without taking time to thoroughly investigate, we should say it is because there are so many criminals.—*Omaha Bee.*

Considering the figures wasted over debts and reparations it may be said that there is no aftermath of the war—only aftermathematics.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Roumania has homespun honesty. She doesn't want to promise to settle up with Uncle Sam until she knows where the money is to come from.—*California Graphic.*

"Why is a criminal?" asks the Chicago *Tribune.* Judging by the statistics, one is tempted to answer that living in Chicago must have something to do with it.—*Buffalo Express.*

As proof that there is nothing to get excited about, we call attention to the fact that The Literary Digest can't find anything to take a straw vote on.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

England expects to try a plan for making divorces cheaper, so that poor people can afford them. It is getting harder and harder to maintain any social distinctions.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Another reassuring thought is that probably no European nation's industrial condition and outlook are really so bad as represented when arrangements are being made about paying the debt.—*Ohio State Journal.*

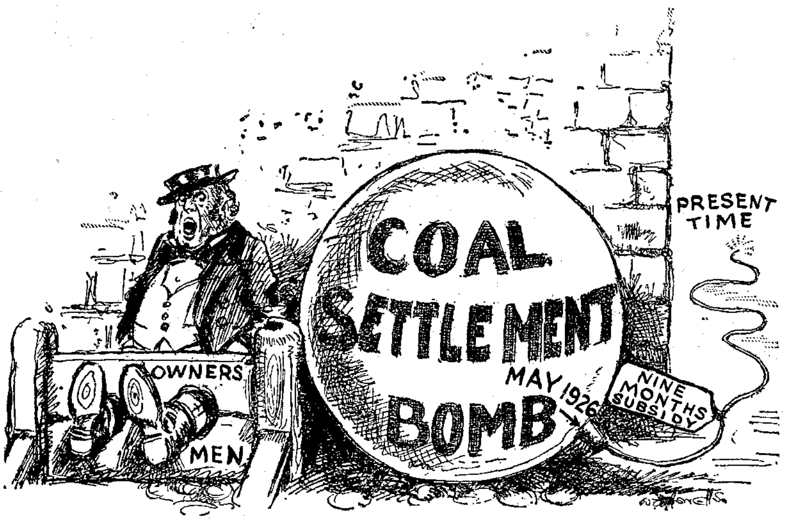
During an almost continuous session of three years the Irish Free State Parliament passed 33 laws. Gee, but those Micks would feel mighty slow if they knew how many our Legislature passed in 60 days.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Little Belgium, for whom such deep concern was exprest a few years ago, must feel just about now that she made a big mistake not asking the big nations at the outset how much they were going to charge her to save her.—*New York Sun.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH VIEWS OF PREMIER BALDWIN'S "COAL SURRENDER"

"THE CRINGING SURRENDER" of the Baldwin Government in granting a subvention to the coal-mining industry that will cost the British taxpayer $50,000,000, say adverse critics of the Conservative party, shows the way for all kinds of tyranny in all kinds of industries. Mr. Baldwin's predecessor in office, J. Ramsay MacDonald, in an address at the Independent Labor Party Summer School at Dunmow, charged that by its change of front at the last hour in the coal crisis, the Baldwin Government had "handed over the appearance, at any rate, of victory to the very forces that sane, well-considered, thoroughly well-examined Socialism feels to be probably its greatest enemy, and the biggest chance that reaction has got in this country now." Mr. MacDonald added that "the Tory Government, in its foreign policy, its attitude to Russia, its attitude at home, and the methods that it adopted to bring this temporary settlement into being, has sided with the wildest Bolsheviks, if not in words, certainly in fact and in substance."



"SLEEP"

JOHN BULL (singing): "There's a long, long trail a' winding
To the land of my dreams,
Where the mining men are singing,
And the mine owner beams."

—*The Evening Express* (Cardiff).

The political correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* (Lib.), which has been known as "Lloyd George's newspaper," avers that about the subsidy itself, its nature or extent, there is "a complete mystery," and he goes on to say:

> "It is generally believed that Mr. Churchill has let himself in for a far larger figure than he imagined. At present even his experts will not commit themselves to a figure.
>
> "As far, however, as the terms of the Treasury offer are understood, one fact has escaped comment. Under the 1924 agreement, the proceeds of the district were taken, and after deduction of costs, 85 per cent. was devoted to standard wages and 15 per cent. to profits.
>
> "If, however, the percentage devoted to wages was insufficient to pay the minimum wage of 33⅓ per cent. above 1914, then the 15 per cent. devoted to profits was taken for this purpose, and afterwards even the owners' reserves.
>
> "Under the Government's offer, however, it seems that the profits of the owners will not be called upon to make up the deficiency in wages; at least, only profits above 1s. 3d. a ton will be so used. The corresponding percentages will presumably be 87 and 13, according to the owners' latest proposals.
>
> "Not only, therefore, is there a guaranty of standard wages, but there is also a guaranty of part of the owners' profits."

These are far more favorable terms, says this political correspondent, to the owners than the mere promise, by the Government, to incur the losses of the industry in continuing the 1924 agreement. The owners seem to have "caught the Chancellor in a generous mood," according to this critic, who proceeds:

> "If trade proceeds at its present level the cost of such a subvention can not be less than £15,000,000. If trade worsens, as it may well do, owing to the uncertainty of the position next May, leading to an even larger decline in exports throughout the winter, the subsidy may well run up to £25,000,000 or £30,000,000.
>
> "With regard to the composition of the Royal Commission, the Government will have the greatest difficulty in choosing men who are sufficiently impartial. Any mention of names at this stage is absolutely misleading, and I very much doubt whether any information on this subject will be given before the House rises. [None was given.]
>
> "The general impression some months ago was that we could not afford this Government for long.
>
> "Since then the taxpayer has been saddled with two new overwhelming burdens for £58,000,000 (for naval construction), and now this huge subsidy. Still less can we afford them now."

A bitter critic of Premier Baldwin is the London *Daily Mail* (Ind.), which speaks of the subsidy grant as "a victory for violence," and, looking forward, predicts that one of two things must happen; namely, the constitutionally chosen Government of the country "must do its duty and govern the country," or the "conspiracy" of trade unions is going to govern. This newspaper adds:

> "Britain, that is to say, must either be ruled by her lawful Government or she must prepare to be taken over and deprived of all order and security by the self-appointed Trades Union Congress leaders—men such as Mr. Cook and Mr. A. B. Swales and Mr. W. M. Citrine. They are one and all friendly to the Soviet usurpers, against whom the British nation voted in such overwhelming numbers last October."

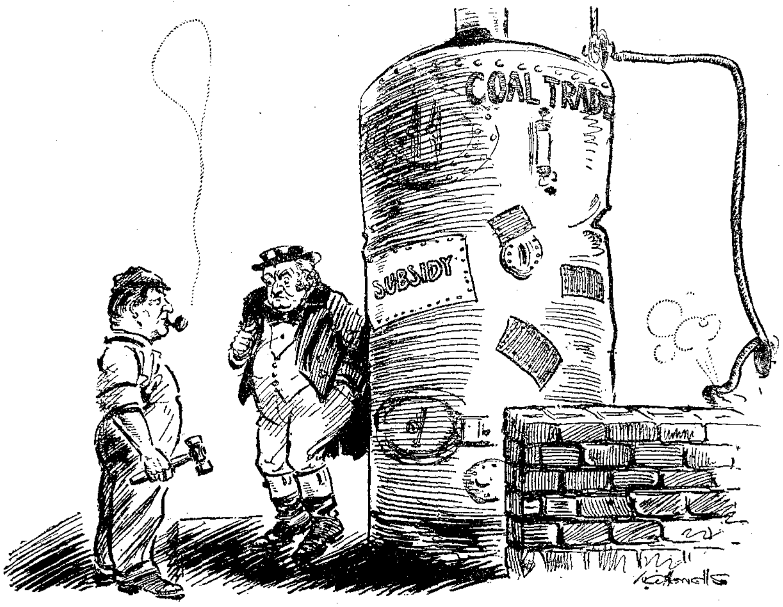
The Manchester *Guardian* (Liberal) thinks perhaps the chief mistake in Mr. Baldwin's tactics was that he seemed not to have been influenced by any other motive than fear. But, it points out, there are some obvious reasons why a subsidy may be the right thing now for the coal trade, and the wrong normally for it or any other trade. This daily goes on to explain:

> "It has been hit by circumstances outside its control, but not altogether outside the Government's control; it has been hit by Mr. Churchill's decision to restore the gold standard and by the previous Government's acceptance of the Dawes Report. It is unlike other industries in its size and in the part it plays in the national economy. Some of the most essential conditions under which it works are laid down by statute, and there is a strong demand, not confined to the Labor party, that other conditions should be similarly brought under legislative control. This Government, like its predecessors, has neglected to study the possible organic reforms within the industry which can only be undertaken in peace. A subsidy now is, in part, the price

we pay for past neglect. All this is not to say that the trade unions may not try to abuse their strength and to use the coal precedent as a justification. They may try, but it does not follow that they will succeed. They probably would not have succeeded on this occasion if the miners had not had a case so strong that they could command the sympathies not only of Mr. J. H. Thomas but of large numbers of the general public."

Among the defenders of Premier Baldwin's action is the London *Daily Telegraph* (Cons.), which says that when the announcement of "this subsidy-purchased truce was made—late in the eleventh hour, and with the stage set for a vast national strike—our view was that the Government had chosen the lesser of two evils." It has been confirmed on reflection, adds this newspaper, which then remarks:

"It is perfectly easy and futile to pour forth a stream of barren criticism, as Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George did yesterday, upon the Government's action and upon the terms and conditions of the subsidy. The Government secured a breathing time and a thinking time, when the whole industrial position was in danger of immediate collapse. If there is a will to peace, peace can be had, tho the task will be of extreme difficulty. If there is no such will, then the Government and the community will have to take adequate measures for the protection of constitutional democratic Government and the preservation of the national well-being."



ANOTHER PATCH-UP

WORKMAN BALDWIN: "That will keep it going till next spring!"
MR. BULL: "I suppose I have to pay for the job—as usual?"

—*The Evening Express* (Cardiff).

The London *Morning Post* (Ind. Cons.) cites Mr. Baldwin's remark in the House of Commons that it is easier "to be rattled into a fight than to be rattled into a peace," and it adds:

"But this caution and moderation would cease to be among the virtues—they would fail to impress the public mind—if they implied that there was no defense against the attempt to hold the community up to ransom by threatening to wreck its vital economy. And on this most material point Mr. Baldwin, tho properly restrained in his language, was able to afford the much-desired assurances. He argued that the concession to the miners did not mean any submission to the idea of governing this country by a Council of Action. The validity of this argument, as we have said before, will be determined by the event; but at least Mr. Baldwin emphasized the danger which the country must brace itself to face. But—and this was his most significant statement—the nation, if it meant to be saved, must save itself. Its deliverance was in its own hands, and in none other.

"That plain warning is worth pondering. No minority in a free country, Mr. Baldwin declared, has ever yet coerced the whole community. The mere instinct of self-preservation—the need to secure food supplies—must drive a community to protect itself. If the occasion arose, we believe with Mr. Baldwin that the response of the community 'with the full strength of the Government behind it,' would 'astonish the forces of anarchy throughout the world.'"

To the London *New Statesman* the crisis in the coal industry is "the sign of a coming great crisis in economic organization," and though this later crisis may be "postponed for a time," who "can doubt that it is coming, and that in the near future some of the theories of Socialism may be reinforced by considerations of urgent and obvious public necessity?"

CHILD LABOR IN CHINA

BETWEEN 20,000 AND 25,000 boys and girls under twelve are employed in modern or semi-modern industries in the Shanghai area alone, we are told, and many of the children in the factories are said to have been brought by their parents while still babes in arms. Other little ones there are just beginning to do odd jobs, while children of six and upwards, having taken their place as regular employees, receive from 6 cents to 12 cents for a twelve-hour day. This we learn from Henry T. Hodgkin, who in the London *Spectator* calls attention to the fact that:

"For many generations the children of China have been employed in labor, and such employment, on account of the present economic conditions, is still essential to the life of numberless families. It may be divided into three main categories. The vast majority of the child workers of China are engaged in farm work or in home industries. The child begins to work, broadly speaking, at the earliest age at which he is of any economic value.

"The second type of child labor is apprenticeship in shops and in the native industries. Recent investigations in the rug industry in Peking and in various trades in Ningpo show that this system is, in most cases, little short of slavery. During five to ten years of his life the child receives in many cases nothing beyond a bare subsistence. Living accommodation is often of the very worst. The child gets no general education and scarcely any personal attention. Hours of labor will be from twelve to fifteen in the day. At the end of this 'apprenticeship,' he is frequently turned loose, as his old employer can get an endless supply of fresh 'apprentices.'

"The third type of child labor is the domestic service, which has recently come up for special attention in connection with the 'Mui-Tsai' system in Hongkong. This is known in many parts of China. It is open to the gravest abuse. While some of these little slaves are kindly treated, there are many whose lives are lived in constant fear and misery. Many are used for immoral purposes. Many are ruined physically and morally for life."

The introduction of Western power factories, this writer tells us, has turned a certain proportion of the child workers of China into mills and work-shops in the few centers where modern industry has been established. The total number of such child workers is very considerable, altho it is stated that relatively to the entire number of child workers it is not more than a mere fraction. Of the child workers in the Shanghai area, he tells us that a considerable number have been brought in by contractors, and also that:

"They are collected from the surrounding country, the parents getting about $2 (silver) a month, the child a bare subsistence, and the contractor $3 or $4. It is this large class of children whose condition is most urgently demanding attention. Their living conditions are abominable, and the whole system is virtual slavery.

"It is scarcely necessary to point out that the conditions in the factory are much more dangerous to the child than those in the fields or in the home industries. In the silk factories, especially, the atmosphere is damp and hot, and the actual work the children do is more tiring than in the cotton-mills. Most stand all through the day. The usual plan is a twelve-hour day with an hour or less for a midday meal. Occasionally there may be a second short break for a meal. Machinery is very rarely guarded in any adequate way. Illness and accident are, of course, very common. The Shanghai Child Labor Commission in their report say of the children in the silk factories:

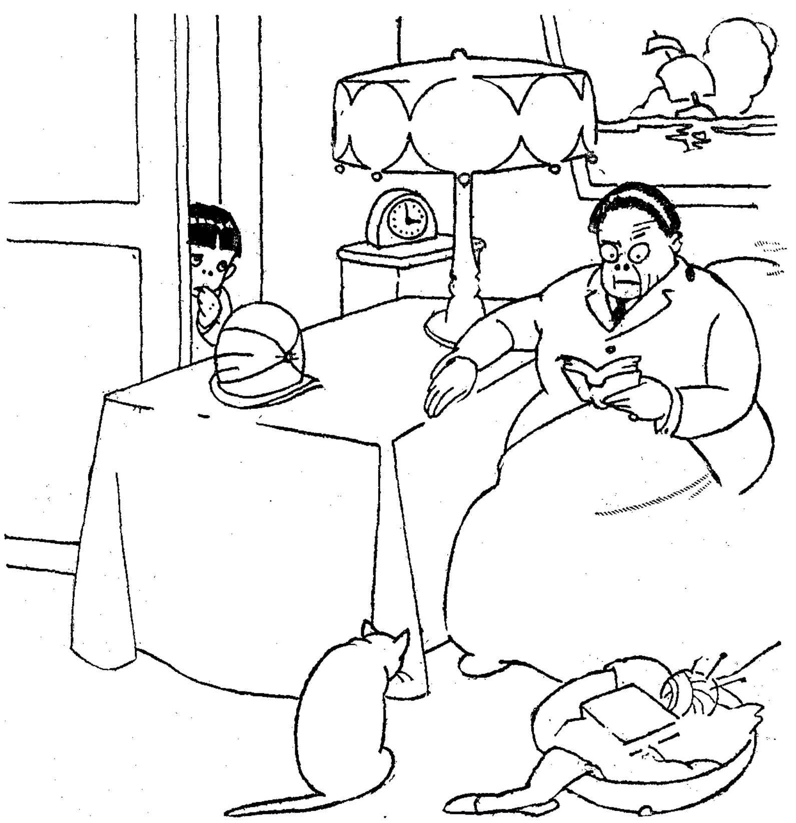
> "'In the main they present a pitiable sight. Their physical condition is poor, and their faces are devoid of any expression of happiness or well-being. They appear to be miserable both physically and mentally. The adults are given a certain number of cocoons from which they have to produce a certain quantity of silk. Should they fall short of this quantity, they are fined. They then frequently revenge themselves by ill-treating the children working under them. The Commission is satisfied that the conditions under which these children are employed are indefensible.'"

That these conditions have been created without deliberate ill-will, says this writer, is no argument for leaving them alone now they have been brought to light. He adds that the movement to improve the conditions has come not from the workers themselves, but from interested persons who have observed matters from the outside. Attention was drawn to the facts, he reminds us, through the Washington Labor Conference, which led to the adoption by the Peking Government of a series of regulations. But it appears that these regulations remain a dead letter for lack of enforcement and for lack of factory inspection. In June, 1923, he relates, the Shanghai Municipal Council appointed a Commission which presented its report a year ago. The difficulties faced by the Commission were very great, it is said, but if it had not been for the recent troubles in Shanghai "there is little doubt that new by-laws would have been passed." To look for a moment to the question as to how far the child labor situation is a factor in these troubles, it may be said that it is almost negligible, according to this informant, who proceeds:

> "To the mass of the Chinese the conditions do not appeal as very undesirable or urgently needing remedy. Those who have agitated the question have been mainly foreigners. The lead has been taken by the Christian forces. It is foreigners and Christians who are now being attacked. The workers of Shanghai are probably not in favor of the proposed limitation of child labor in the factories, as it appeals to them mainly as a means of reducing the family earnings. Students in their writings on the situation refer occasionally to the problem. But it is not unfair to say that it is simply advanced by them as propaganda, and that those who use the argument well know that it makes no popular appeal in China.
>
> "As one who has for several years been giving much time to the betterment of industrial conditions in China the writer will not be accused of wishing to minimize the actual evils which have been here referred to. But it can not with truth be urged either that these conditions in the matter of child labor are at all widely felt to be serious among the Chinese, or that they have entered into the situation as anything more than a side issue."

MEXICO'S CONGRESS OF WOMEN

SPEEDY AND LAMENTABLE FAILURE is said to have ended the first International Congress of Spanish-American Women, which met in Mexico City. The Mexican press advise us that high hopes had been raised by the announcement of the congress, which received the cordial indorsement of the Mexican Government. The Calles Administration granted financial aid, and we are told that it permitted the use of an important public building without charge, while the President sent a personal representative to the opening session. But altho the congress was designed to last for more than three weeks, it appears that it came to an abrupt end after four stormy sessions, in which extremist delegates from Yucatan and other States of Mexico started the trouble by insisting on having political matters taken under consideration. Strangely enough, as it is noted by some, all political and religious discussions were barred from the agenda, and woman's suffrage was at first not considered of paramount importance. Various editors attribute the failure of the congress chiefly to the vagueness of its motives and its altogether uninteresting program. *Excelsior*, of Mexico City, mentions a few of the resolutions offered for discussion, but on which no action could be taken because of the sudden ending of the congress. Among them are the following:



FEMINISM AS SEEN IN MEXICO

THE PUZZLED CHILD: "Is it father, or mother?"

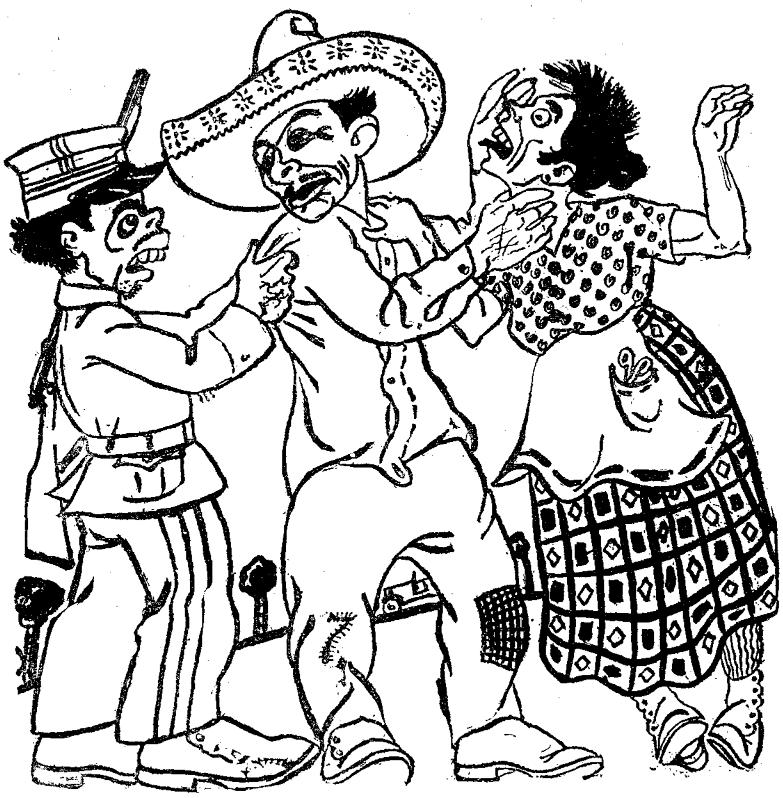
> "1. That all law-abiding citizens be sworn in as 'technical agents' to restrain the ardors of youth at dances and motion-picture houses.
>
> "2. That the same agents see that husbands refrain from antagonizing women.
>
> "3. That public libraries be provided with books on sociology, in which women may learn the meaning of Socialism, Agrarianism, Communism, Bolshevism and Syndicalism.
>
> "4. That a message be sent to all opprest women of the world.
>
> "5. That a protest be made against imperialism in Morocco and Santo Domingo, and any other land where capital is not yet 'socialized.' This protest to be directed also against Mussolini, Primo de Rivera, Huang Fu, Juan V. Gomez (President of Venezuela), and all heads of bourgeois governments.
>
> "6. That women be judged by special tribunals.
>
> "7. That women be granted the administration of all public funds."

In somewhat the tone of a woman-hater, *Excelsior* remarks that the only palpable fact it can find in the records of the congress, is the "notorious incapacity of women to do anything constructive." Feminist attempts to substitute for men have once again proved futile, it goes on to say, and adds that "as matters stand, the less we hear of feminism, the better off will our women be." This newspaper sums up its impressions of the congress as follows:

"All predictions pale before the facts. Ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, demagogy, lack of common sense, all these elements flourished in this congress as if a legion of devils had broken loose.

"There were, of course, a few exceptions, but on the whole, the height of ridicule attained was astounding. No one could tell what agrarianism or socialism is. A delegate proposed to send messages to every nation on earth on behalf of the poor Riffian children! Another declared that the Pope was to blame for the Moroccan trouble, and that the projected offer of help to the Riffian mothers should be postponed, so as not to wound their pride! Still another wanted to correspond with Venus and Mars!

"A few attempts at common sense, at behaving 'like ladies,' were drowned in the ignorance and the fanaticism of the majority, which converted the assembly into a madhouse."



MEXICAN SATIRE

("Every law-abiding citizen should be sworn in as a technical guardian of public morality."—Motion approved by the Feminist Congress.)

OFFICER: "Pardon me, brother, but you must not harm her."

TECHNICAL GUARDIAN: "Don't worry, officer; I just want to make sure that she is not sick."

—*El Universal* (Mexico City).

The Mexico City *Universal* thinks it has a right to be dismayed if this congress is to be taken "as a sample of what we may expect of women's intervention in public matters," and it goes on to say:

"The ladies who volunteered to show us that women possess undiscovered qualities, which fully qualify them to become active factors in politics, made a show of themselves. The great error of feminism is the attempt to establish a common standard for women and men. Nature itself goes against this foolish pretense. Feminism will triumph when its apostles strive to foster and develop the feminine qualities of women, instead of trying to masculinize them.

"The failure of this first congress is thus to be mainly attributed to the constant endeavor to copy masculine attitudes, even to the extent of adopting parliamentary rules and customs established by men, for men's uses. The discussions, moreover, were uninteresting and absurd. This deplorable exhibition of bad taste is to be regretted, because it revealed the total incapacity of the delegates to maintain even such an elementary principle as orderly procedure. It also showed their complete ignorance of problems really affecting Latin-American women."

The failure of the congress, according to the delegates belonging to the moderate wing, is to be blamed on the purpose of a few extremists, who sympathized with Moscow doctrines, it appears, and who disorganized the program by bringing forward political matters, whose discussion was prohibited. From the Mexican press we learn further that besides this circumstance, there was great inequality of culture among the delegates, and this, more than anything else, is said to have helped "the flaring up of the agrarians and extremists who were bent on upsetting the plans of the conservative members of the congress." Curiously enough, the provincial Mexican press are not so pessimistic and bitter in their comments as the newspapers of Mexico City. Thus we find the Tampico *Mundo* saying that:

"The failure is regrettable because it gives a false impression of what Mexican women are like. As to differences of opinion, they were inevitable and, on the whole, salutary."

"SUBSIDIZING" MARRIAGE IN IRELAND

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT in the direction of subsidizing marriage and penalizing bachelors is what some English editors call a new ruling of the Irish Free State Civil Service, with regard to the salaries of future members of its clerical grades. The proposal is announced in a new scale of salaries sanctioned by the Minister of Finance, writes the Dublin correspondent of the London *Westminster Gazette*. He tells us that the rules are that unmarried men will receive the same annual pay as women, £60 on entry, rising to £70 at 18 and thence by annual increases of £5 to £150. This informant adds:

"Men, on marriage after the age of 25, will receive annual increments of £10, up to £200, and will receive a lump sum payment on marriage equivalent to 12 months' back pay. In addition, allowances up to £60 will be payable in respect of each dependent child up to 16 years. The cost of living bonus will also be paid. Women retiring on marriage, after not less than six years' service, may receive a gratuity of not less than one month's pensionable emoluments for each year of service up to a maximum of twelve months. The gratuity is regarded as an inducement to marriage, and when marriage between two Civil servants takes place, the man's bonus and the woman's gratuity will amount to a handsome sum.

Editorially, *The Westminster Gazette* is imprest by the fact that women will be compelled to resign their positions as soon as they marry, when they will receive a "dowry" from the State. Unmarried men are to be paid on the same scale as women, but "as soon as they marry, their salaries are to increase." This British newspaper then says:

"Nothing could show more clearly the wide difference between Irish and English life. Marriage in Ireland is still presumed to involve the creation of a family which in this country would be regarded as exceptionally large. The average of children per family in Ireland has long been almost the highest in Europe, and the Irish Government, in this novel attempt at finding a cure for underpopulation, evidently counts upon the continuance of large families; while it hopes to raise the low aggregate birth-rate by encouraging young men to marry at a much earlier age than has been habitual for many years. . . . Most of Western Ireland has long been overpopulated in relation to what such poor land can yield, and the lack of employment is even now producing wide-spread emigration. But Civil servants are chiefly in the south and the east, where economic development is much more possible. Apart from its economic risks, this new subsidy to marriage is already being criticized on grounds of equity. But the most remarkable aspect of the scheme is that it assumes that the birth-rate can be increased by merely subsidizing marriage, whereas other countries in which the marriage rate is much higher than in Ireland have found it necessary to offer various forms of subsidy to encourage parentage."

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION WORRIES

"DOES CANADA WANT IMMIGRANTS?" is the question being asked by some Canadian journals, which echo the inquiry of J. Obed Smith, former Canadian Immigration Commissioner in London. On his return to Canada, he announced that there is general disappointment in Britain at the small number who have gone to Canada under the Empire Settlement scheme. This plan for settling British citizens of the Mother Country in the various Dominions has not proved very successful, according to Colonel Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Dominions, who said in the House of Commons that the failure in part is due to the fact that "public opinion overseas has not yet sufficiently grasped the effect of the settlement policy in building up national lives." Now as far as Canada is concerned, remarks the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press*, that explanation does not apply, and it goes on to say:

> "If there is disappointment in Britain that more people have not come to Canada, there is also disappointment here that we are not receiving more—of the kind, of course, that the country can accommodate at the present time. It is a matter of regret that only about half the expected number have come out under the joint settlement scheme by which assistance is given by both the British and Canadian Governments, and also that more have not come independently of the scheme. The majority of Canadians are keenly alive to the need of new population to help in developing and building up this country, but the enthusiasm of the Government in this respect may be questioned, considering that for some two years there has been no member of the Cabinet whose business it was to give his undivided attention to immigration and colonization work. Hon. J. A. Robb, who has been acting as Minister of Finance, is still Minister of Immigration. The portfolio of finance requires the full time of the Minister, and it is absurd to suppose that he can give proper attention to another department, particularly that of Immigration and Colonization, which is of such great importance just now. When the work is left largely to officials of the department who are more or less bound by regulations and red tape the same results can hardly be expected as if there were a capable Minister on the job all the time."

According to the Montreal *Star*, Canada has suffered from adverse publicity in England, and it cites Mr. Obed Smith as condemning the publication of doleful stories about immigrants who have failed. It may be impossible, this daily concedes, to prevent such stories from getting into the papers, but "it is at all times possible to offset them with facts about those immigrants who have done well." In this, as in other directions, adds *The Star*, "it is to be feared that we have let our Australian cousins get ahead of us." Among the retarding influences, according to Colonel Amery, is the tendency to regard immigration either as a means of securing cheap labor or as a potential source of labor competition. As to Canada, *The Star* observes:

> "Canadians may be surprized to learn that the shortage of immigrants to Canada is not due to any unwillingness on their part to come to this country. Colonel Amery specifically states that the number willing to go overseas greatly exceeds the number the Dominions are prepared to assist. To some extent this is due, as Colonel Amery suggests, to the fact that we, in common with the rest of the Empire, have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the war. But it is also undeniable that Canada could do much more than she is doing to encourage immigration and to attract the right sort of immigrant to this country. The onus lies upon the Government here, not across the Atlantic. It is high time that we woke up to the necessity of action."

The Ottawa *Evening Citizen* declares that not only is public opinion in Canada failing to grasp the effect of a settlement policy on sound lines in a national way, but "it is hopelessly divided," and, "almost every section of the population has a different view on the question." So this newspaper asks:

> "If party leaders are divided upon the problem, how can it be expected that the public can come to a firm realization of every aspect of the question? The party leaders are not only divided, but they hold views which are positively injurious and in some instances offensive. There is the case of Mr. A. E. Honeywell, local Conservative leader, who at a meeting in Aylmer this week is reported to have said that Canada had been 'sold' to those men who, 'coming to Canada penniless some years ago, had taken possession of Canada's farms and grain-fields of the West, and had forced the Government to give them a railway for which they had no use to-day and for which they were not prepared to pay their share of taxation.'
>
> "It is such 'penniless men' who have made the Canadian West what it is to-day. They are largely Old Country people, and it is people like them that are needed to take advantage of the present settlement scheme. Fortunately, it is not likely that such remarks will get far afield, or, if they do, that they will be taken as typical of feeling in the Dominion."

A labor warning in the press of London against immigration to Canada was issued by John Queen, M. P. from Winnipeg, one of the Canadian delegates to the Empire Labor Conference, and another delegate, James Simpson of Toronto, representing the Canadian Labor party. According to Canadian Press cable dispatches from London, while disclaiming any intention of trying to hinder persons going from the Old Country to Canada of their own accord, they declare that the industrial depression in the Dominion is acute, and that there are tens of thousands of unemployed in the Canadian cities. To cite these dispatches further:

> "Many thousands, they say, were forced last winter, in the absence of unemployment allowances, to depend upon charity for food.
>
> "Hundreds of factories in the Dominion remain closed, Messrs. Queen and Simpson say, and hundreds of farms in Western Canada have been abandoned.
>
> "They warn the British people to disregard misleading optimistic statements with regard to Canada made by agents who are interested in seeing large numbers migrate to the Dominion."

A sharp rejoinder to the warning of Messrs. Queen and Simpson is issued by the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization and, as reported in Ottawa press dispatches, reads as follows:

> "The wild statements of Messrs. Queen and Simpson confirm the suspicion as to the source of origin in Canada of most of the propaganda against this country which is published in some of the British press.
>
> "In their tirade against their home country these gentlemen forgot to mention that out of the thousands invited to Canada last year there was not one in the bread-line, or under charity care, who was prepared to accept work.
>
> "The one and only answer to statements and charges of this kind is that, as in the past, to those of the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State there is opportunity to-day and in the future for any and all physically fit who are prepared to work and be loyal to their new homeland, Canada."

In a letter to the London *Times*, James T. Gunn, editor of the *Canadian Labor Press* (Toronto), makes an appeal for more emigration to Canada, based on its need for British self-preservation. As quoted in the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, his letter cites figures to show that non-British emigrants outnumber British in the Canadian West, and he declares that:

> "These figures show quite clearly that unless British immigration speeds up at a much more rapid rate than at present, the Canadian West in a very short period will be peopled by those who have migrated from countries outside the British Empire. There is no desire on the part of labor in Canada to exclude non-British European immigrants who are desirous of making a new home here, and who usually become steady, prosperous citizens, but a great many of us feel that if Canada can furnish the opportunity to the non-British European, it can also furnish the same opportunity to the British immigrant. And if they can see their way to choose the Dominion as a new home it will assuredly prevent the creation of problems and difficulties that will, in all probability, take place if British immigration keeps getting less and less in proportion to that from other countries, as is the case at present."

Springfield, Missouri

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION

THE PRESENT EVIDENCE for the truth of the development theory, usually called "evolution," is marshaled in a symposium to which many eminent American scholars in the fields of biology and psychology have contributed. Their articles, gathered by Science Service, are quoted below, in great part, from the pages of *The Scientific Monthly* (New York). According to the leading article, written by Dr. C. B. Davenport, director of the department of genetics in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and entitled "New Types of Life," one of the most significant lines of evidence, among many, is that derived from the origin of new forms under domestication. There are now thousands of forms of animals and plants, he says, which did not exist a century ago. He goes on:

"Within the last ten years there have been produced scores of forms of the banana fly never before seen by the eye of man. Indeed, the very day on which the ancestors of some new types first appeared is known and many of these types have persisted to the present day.

"We know indeed not a few forms which have appeared recently and which fulfil the essential conditions of species as the naturalist finds them in nature. The principal difference between them and wild species is that their beginnings have been seen and are known to be recent. But it is known that thousands of wild species that we have on earth to-day did not exist in earlier geological ages, just as there are thousands of species that lived in past geological ages that are not living to-day."

Evolution that can be watched "while you wait," taking place in sudden jumps or "mutations," is described by Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council. He says:

"When any kind of animal or plant produces offspring these young resemble their parents—but never exactly. There are always differences; lesser or greater. These differences are called variations.

"Some of these variations reappear in the next and all the succeeding generations, even tho the environment surrounding the development of these succeeding generations is not the same as that which surrounded the first generation in which the variations appeared.

"Such heritable or fixt variations are called mutations, meaning that from one kind of plant or animal a new kind has been produced by a persisting change or sudden little jump. This is the easiest kind of origin of species to observe. It has been observed by many naturalists. These naturalists have seen evolution actually happening."

Proof of man's cultural evolution is contributed by Dr. George Grant McCurdy, curator of the anthropological collections at Yale, in a study of the objects left to us from the old stone age in Europe—a period covering several hundred thousand years and marked by rapid progress in the invention and use of implements. Writes Dr. McCurdy:

"In a comparative study of the industrial remains of these various periods, there are certain broad distinctions to be drawn. Eolithic industry consisted largely of improvisations—of primary tools or implements such as the hammer-stone and the flint chip with utilizable edge or point. Secondary tools were few and simple, consisting largely of artificial chips; during the Lower Paleolithic period, the number of secondary tools was increased by the addition of the cleaver, a pointed implement chipped on both faces.

"The Neanderthalians of the Middle Paleolithic Period made no great advances over their predecessors. They possest an improved technique, but they did not go beyond the making of secondary tools.

"It was reserved for the Upper Paleolithic Cro-Magnon races to inaugurate a new era. This was made possible through improvement in the preparation of nuclei from which long slender blades could be struck. The next step was important additions to their stock of secondary tools (various forms of the graver, microliths, small knives and awls) which enabled them to make extended use of bone, ivory and reindeer horn, leading to the dawn of the fine arts.

"Upper Paleolithic or Cro-Magnon culture was very early transformed through the addition of the secondary shaping tools produced from bladelike flint flakes, without which it would not have been possible to make an array of tools such as the bone needle, the javelin point of bone, ivory or reindeer horn, the javelin shaft, the dart or javelin thrower and the harpoon of reindeer horn; nor would the Cro-Magnons have been able to embellish their dart-throwers and satisfy a rapidly developing artistic sense by producing various objects of art and of personal adornment."

Did our ancestors have tails? Overwhelming evidence that they did is to be derived from the development of the human embryo, we are assured by Dr. Adolph H. Schultz, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He writes:

"The embryologist has irrefutable and abundant proof to demonstrate that man, long before birth and when measuring but a third of an inch, bears a true external tail one-sixth the length of his body. This tail projects for a considerable distance beyond the place where the legs branch from the trunk. It soon becomes completely overgrown by neighboring parts and disappears from the surface.

"The undoubted tail vertebræ, amounting in total length to about 16 per cent. of the sitting height in the embryo, have shrunk in adult man to less than 4 per cent. of the latter measurement. Even in adult life these last segments of the spine are readily diagnosed by the muscles attached to them. Whereas they are no longer capable of wagging the tail, which has become internal, their purposeless existence can alone be explained as last vestiges of formerly well functioning muscles."

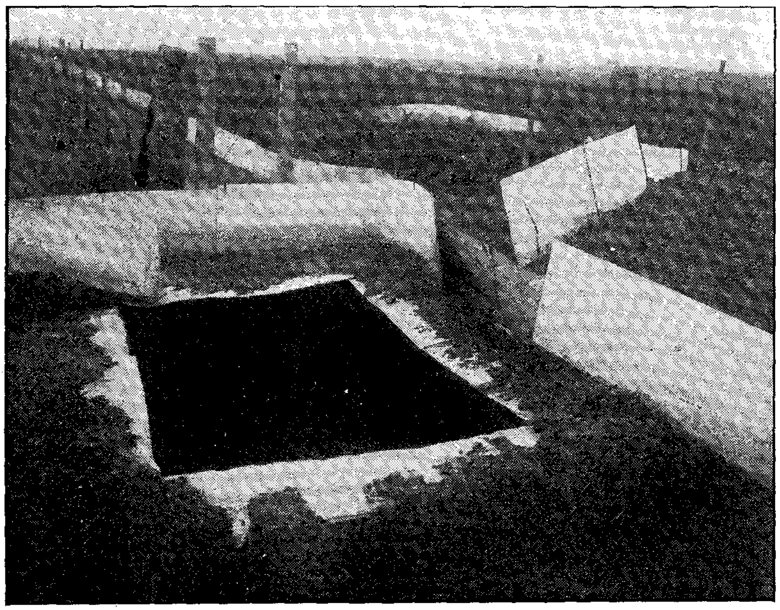
Evidence of relationship between man and animals is adduced from recently discovered blood-reactions by Dr. Michael F. Guyer, professor of zoology in the University of Wisconsin, who says:

"In a remarkable series of studies in which he examined the blood from 900 different animals, Nuttall demonstrated some twenty years ago that by the precipitin test a scale of actual blood relationships among animals can be established. Recent refinements of the method together with the employment of other types of blood reaction all tend to confirm his conclusions. Closeness of relationship is determined by finding the dilution in which the serum tested will react. For instance, Nuttall found that when rabbit-serum which earlier had been treated with human blood-serum is mixed with moderately diluted blood-serum of man, apes and monkeys, respectively, it reacts to all, tho in varying degree. When mixed with more highly diluted sera from such animals it forms a precipitate only with the serum of man and the manlike apes (chimpanzee, orang-outang, gorilla), the chimpanzee standing nearest to man.

"Thus the chemical and other physiological processes of living organisms no less than their anatomical structures or geological history point to a relationship of various species which is intelligible only upon the inference that such species have sprung from a common ancestry."

This relationship is asserted by Dr. R. S. Woodworth, professor of psychology in Columbia University, New York, to rest on a basis of common sense that all may easily recognize. He says:

"Suppose we ask in an open-minded spirit whether pigeons are closer cousins to hens or to dogs. The answer can not be in doubt. Pigeons and hens have the marks of a common descent. It is quite easy to conceive of two similar species as being related species, once we carry over our knowledge of breeds to the larger and more distinct groups which we call species. Take the 'cat family,' including lions, tigers, bobcats, house cats, and others. The more we know of their internal anatomy and of their behavior, the easier it becomes to believe them a real family, in the sense of being all blood relations. Extending this idea still further, we readily come to believe that all mammals are a family, and all birds another family. The whole animal kingdom seems made up of several great families, and probably even these are interrelated, if we could trace the ancestry back far enough. As regards plants, the whole idea could be developed there just as easily as in the case of animals.


Photograph by courtesy of *The Grace Log*

HOW ARGENTINA FIGHTS ITS LOCUST PLAGUES

These steel barriers lead to pits rimmed with overhanging sheets of steel, as shown in the foreground of the photograph.

"But does man fit into this scheme of things, and if so, where? Well, there is no manner of doubt that man is a mammal. Nor is there any doubt as to his nearest living cousins; they are certainly the higher primates, the apes. Man is not descended from the chimpanzee, any more than the chimpanzee is descended from man, but they are leaves on the same branch of the family tree.

"Fitting man into a place in the general family tree of animals is not humiliating, nor dangerous to morals. It does not lower man in the least; it leaves him just the same as before, with all his distinctive and remarkable qualities. If the brotherhood of all men is a humane conception, the cousinhood of man and animals is no less so.

"What does the Bible teach regarding evolution? It is fair to say that the Bible never raises the question. If anything is clear in reading the Bible, it is that we have here a book concerned with man's religious life, and not with natural science. How unfair to the Bible to lug it in and attempt to extort an answer from it on matters which lie outside of its chosen field!"

Dr. William Patten, professor of zoology in Dartmouth, goes further than this last attitude and asserts that evolution is even an ally of religion. Its outstanding teachings, he says, are the same as the familiar teachings of religion. He goes on:

"The universal reign of law and order, which it has been the special privilege of science to reveal, is nothing more or less than the revelation that nature is a unified cooperative system, and that better results are only achieved through better mutual service. That is the essence of the moral and ethical teachings of Christianity, as it is the essence of the moral and ethical teachings of evolution.

"In the last analysis religion is merely a different name for science; the one being chiefly concerned with the immeasurable oneness, or godliness of nature-action, the other with its measurable manyness, or its distinguishable parts. But both seek to discover, to interpret and to utilize the same realities; and when that is rightly done they will be in ethical agreement; that is, they will dictate to mankind essentially the same conduct and justify essentially the same faith."

FIGHTING LOCUSTS WITH SHEET STEEL

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS far more extensive than that visited upon the Egyptians in the time of Pharaoh has been checked in Argentina with the assistance of American-made steel, we are told by *The Grace Log* (New York). The United States Steel Products Company has completed the shipment of an order of 15,000,000 galvanized sheets, or 43,000 tons. With these barriers are built for hundreds of miles across the pampas to obstruct the flight of the swarms which periodically devastate large areas of the republic. This quantity of sheets, if placed end to end, would form a line about 14,000 miles long, or more than half the way around the earth. We read:

"The first shipment of 603,500 sheets arrived at Buenos Aires on October 28, 1924, and the final shipment, completing the entire quantity, arrived there on April 6, 1925. These sheets were manufactured by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. It was the largest single order for galvanized sheets ever placed in the history of the industry.

"This plague of locusts is not confined to the Argentine Republic, or even to South America, but all warm, dry countries are subject, in greater or lesser degree, to the devastations of these insects. In the year 1903, locusts laid waste in Bengal, India, an area of more than 25,000 square miles, leaving behind them not a blade of grass or a leaf. Recent reports were to the effect that conditions in Bengal and Madras were such that swarms might again be expected there. There were also reports from South Africa of vast swarms of locusts collecting for migration into the regions between the Orange and Zambesi Rivers, and from the Philippine Islands of large quantities having appeared in several of the provinces. Reports from Mexico told of a train being held up by a vast swarm of locusts, extending for miles in all directions, which covered the railroad-tracks to a depth of several inches and rendered it impossible, for the time being, for the locomotive to proceed.

"In warm districts, two broods of locusts are produced each year. The eggs take seven weeks to hatch into 'hoppers,' which after a life of six weeks, become flying insects. While in the hopper stage, they congregate in immense swarms, moving over the country, destroying every particle of vegetation they can reach, and leaving the land stript bare. Many different methods have been tried and are in use in various countries for arresting and exterminating these pests. The chief measures are taken in the early stages of the insect's life, before it develops wings. For instance, 'hoppers' are destroyed by fire, by trapping in nets, and by trampling by flocks of sheep. Sometimes a soap solution, which closes up their breathing organs and thus suffocates them, is resorted to, as also a solution of arsenic, which kills the insects in about seven hours."

It is probable that the most practical and effective means of dealing with the problem are those adopted in the Argentine Republic. The Government has developed a most thorough system of reporting and fighting locust invasions. There is a Central Commission for Locust Defense, with numerous subcommissions. In each of the country districts is an inspector, who reports immediately the sighting of locusts, after which protective or preventive measures are taken promptly. The "egg" districts are staked off, and the land therein plowed, burned, and left exposed to the sun and rain, which is of very great value in reducing the number of eggs which are hatched into locusts. The writer goes on to say:

"The Argentine locust invasion starts in the mountains of Bolivia, and descends upon Argentina in July and September. The first eggs are laid in September, after which the swarm moves slowly toward the south. Before, however, the spring invasion of locusts from Bolivia is ended, the first eggs deposited in Argentina are hatched, and successive swarms of new locusts follow southward in the paths of the pioneers. It is the problem

Photograph by courtesy of *The Grace Log* (New York)

LOCUSTS TRAPT BY STEEL BARRIERS ON THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS

The extent to which this method of checking the devastations of these pests is used may be judged by the fact that 15,000,000 sheets of galvanized steel, specially made for this purpose, were recently shipped to the Argentine Government by an American firm.

of arresting and destroying these swarms with which the Argentine Government has to deal, and the most practical and successful results have been obtained by the erection of barriers of galvanized sheets. Each sheet is 59 inches long by 18 inches wide, and weighs approximately 5¾ pounds. The Ministry of Agriculture distributes these sheets to agriculturists, to whom they are loaned by the Government at a nominal charge throughout those parts of the republic which are subject to the depredations of locusts, and they are generally erected under the direction of government officials, as barriers across the paths of the advancing swarms of locusts.

"As they come against the barrier or obstacle, they pile up, where they may be raked back into piles or into the pits as previously noted. Literally thousands and tens of thousands of tons of these hopper locusts are thus destroyed. The Government also pays the farmer a small bounty for the bodies of the dead insects.

"Argentine government records show that about five million kilos of eggs and fifteen million kilos of 'hoppers,' as well as enormous quantities of locusts in other forms, are annually destroyed. The galvanized sheet barrier is a simple arrangement; each sheet is punched at each end with two holes, into which is inserted a small metal clamp, with a spike through the clamp, which holds the sheets firmly together and, at the same time, acts as a support to the barrier, thus affording a light, portable construction, which can be transported readily."

WALK THREE MILES DAILY—The average man engaged in a sedentary occupation should walk in the open at least three miles a day, according to Dr. George E. Kanouse of Newark, New Jersey. More than that is not too much. Walking, by its effect on the muscles, stimulates the heart and the organs of digestion, and thus produces an invigorating effect upon the whole body, says Dr. Kanousé, who is associate medical director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He is thus quoted in a recent press bulletin issued by the company:

"The manner of walking determines to a large extent its value as an exercise. One should walk briskly, vigorously, and not in a leisurely stroll, if benefit is to be derived from the walk. Cross-country walking is preferable to striding along city pavements, for new scenes engage the attention and remove the sting of drudgery, into which deliberate walking oftentimes descends. The automobile has not been an unmixed blessing. It has made accessible many places hitherto remote; it has promoted social intercourse, and facilitated the transaction of business. But it has also cut heavily into the amount of daily exercise which man had previously obtained on foot. In pre-automobile days man walked to and from his work, about town, to and from the station. Now he uses a car. He saves something in time but loses much healthful exercise. Contrary to a general belief, Dr. Kanouse points out, the man in the city, particularly the youth, does more real walking than his country cousin. Sundays and holidays always witness the exodus of large crowds from the cities, with lunch-kits and hiking togs, off for a day in the country. On the other hand, the man in the country does not stir about much, except in the course of his work. His idea of an outing is generally a ride in the car to some fixt point. Walking will not only save wear and tear on the tires, but it will prolong life, if regularly indulged in. It is the simplest and most feasible form of exercise."

A NEW PACIFIC CONTINENT FORMING?

THE UNITED STATES is slowly acquiring a new continent. "Land waves on the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, caused, perhaps, by northward slipping of the Antarctic ice-cap and fortified by pressure from the American coast, the Japanese Archipelago, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, breaking, at last, on the deep foundations of the Hawaiian Archipelago, seem now to be creating new land among the various islands and shoals of Hawaii." So, at least, says Edwin Fairfax Naulty, geophysicist, of New York, who has made a study of the oceanography of the seven seas over a period of years. He is thus quoted in the New York *Times:*

"There need be no cause for alarm, as it is unlikely that there will be a violent upheaval. The process is slow and steady and has already been at work for generations. Just now there seems to be unusual activity, and recent soundings show low shoals where only a few years ago the deep-sea lead gave great depths. This is particularly true of the region lying between Mauai and Midway and of the famous Penguin shoal off Molokai.

"The expected upthrust of land, which is likely to come in this generation, will present as a gift of nature to the United States a territory in the mid-Pacific as long as from San Diego, California, to Queen Charlotte Sound, British Columbia, and as wide as California, or as long as from the tip of Florida to Boston, Massachusetts. Such a territory, based on the present population of Java of 36,000,000, would easily support a population of at least 25,000,000. It would be of tremendous strategical advantage to the nation holding it as a productive and trade base, and would grow enough sugar, rubber, copra, coffee and tea to render the United States independent of other present sources of these articles.

"Great changes have been and are taking place in the bed of

> the Pacific Ocean. These changes are reflected in the seismic instability of all the coasts surrounding that vast deep. The modern epoch of these changes seems to have begun with the volcanic upheaval, itself the result of a remoter cause, that blew up the mountain of Krakatoa in Sunda Strait, on August 27, 1883, the effects of which were felt around the world, and to have continued through lesser outbreaks to the major disturbances of San Francisco, in 1906, Japan in 1923, and to present seismic activity. The last disturbance, of July, 1925, extended from Kansas, west overland and under the Pacific as far as Honolulu.
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> "Recent soundings of the channels between the various islands comprising the Hawaiian Archipelago, from Hawaii Island to Midway Island, show shallows of 24 fathoms in old depths of 2,357 and 2,429 fathoms between Kauai Island and Nihoa shoal; a new shoal of 12 fathoms between Nihoa and Neckar Island shoal, with soundings midway of 20 fathoms against former 550 and 941 fathoms; of 57 fathoms between Neckar Island shoal and French Frigate shoal against former soundings of 1,950 and 1,075 fathoms; of upthrust at Brooks shoal, Gardner Pinnacles, St. Rigotien bank; a new bank, the Raiti (P. D.) and new shoalings around Dowsett and Maro reefs; the extension of Laysan Island shoal, with 13 fathoms depth; a new reef, just awash, to to the south of Neva shoal, with a new bank of 25 fathoms depth to the east and a 14-fathom sounding between Pearl and Hermes shoal and Midway Island.
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> "These shoalings extend from Kauai to Kure, from 160 degrees west to 178 degrees west and from 22 degrees north to 28 degrees north, or as latitude mileage runs at that position, for over a thousand miles. It is evident from a check on past observations and reports that the shoalings of the last decade between the islands and between islands and older shoals and the upthrust of old shoals is not an isolated nor local phenomenon, but extends over a considerable area and partakes of the nature of seismic movement of slow motion but great scope. That the movement described has not earlier been noted and corelated has nothing to do with the facts in the case. The failure of seismographs to record it is due to the method of operation of earthquake recorders which announce shocks only and ignore gradual movements of the earth's crust.
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> "Were we dealing with theory only all this might be interesting only casually, but there are the stubborn facts of the shoalings around the Hawaiis. Land growth where there has been no land is not a casual thing."

MOIST WEATHER AND FOREST FIRES

FEW FIRES START IN THE WOODS when the air is moist, we are told by Clinton E. Norquest, meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Boise, Idaho, writing on "Weather Conditions as Related to Fire Control" in *The Timberman* (Portland, Ore.). All the weather elements, air-pressure, temperature, precipitation, humidity, evaporation, wind-movement, sky-conditions, sunshine, electrical condition, singly or in combination, directly or indirectly, enter, he says, into the problems of fire control and fire suppression. Experience has shown that certain combinations are particularly effective in producing a high fire hazard. High temperatures, low humidity, and rapid wind movement, with attendant high rate of evaporation of moisture from forest material, tend to cause a high degree of inflammability. Under such conditions fires are easily started, spread rapidly, and are brought under control with greatest difficulty. Mr. Norquest goes on:

> "Barometric pressure is effective locally and over extensive areas in its influence on the rate of evaporation; it is effective over extensive areas through cyclones and anti-cyclones in determining the direction and rate of movement of winds. Temperature and sky conditions—cloudiness and sunshine—are effective through their influence on the rate of evaporation, affecting the humidity of the air and the inflammability of forest materials. Precipitation of any character is effective through its immediate lowering of the degree of inflammability. It is a friend and ally of the fire-fighter.
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> "Wind increases the rate of evaporation, other factors being constant, fans smoldering embers into blaze, causes the rapid spread of existing fires and greatly increases the difficulty of fire suppression. Electrical condition as manifested in the thunder-storm is the only meteorological element directly responsible for originating forest fires. The dry thunder-storm, or lightning-storm, the damaging effects of which is governed to a great extent by the moisture content of forest material, is a potent factor in the problem of fire-control.
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> "The element that seems to claim the distinction of being the controlling factor in fire hazard is undoubtedly humidity. As it fluctuates the degree of fire hazard increases and decreases. Temperature and wind only accentuate the influence of low humidity. It makes no difference how hot the day or how high the wind, if the forest materials are wet fire will neither start nor spread. The seeming exception to this general assertion is the lightning fire that may be started even in the rain.
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> "For years fire-fighters had noted the fact that fiercely burning fires tended to die down with the coming of night and that the embers that had smoldered through the night would again burst into flame next day. In a general way these facts were associated with the increased dampness of forest materials at night and the drying effects of sun and wind by day. It is only in comparatively recent years that the influence of atmospheric humidity in regulating the degree of fire hazard has come to be recognized as of sufficient importance to warrant special investigation.
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> "All dead forest materials are hygroscopic, some to a very high degree, and readily absorb moisture from humid air or lose it to dry air, so that to a marked degree the moisture content, and hence the inflammability, of forest materials is determined by the humidity of the air to which they are exposed. There is no fire hazard before the moisture content of forest materials has dropt to the inflammability point and the degree of hazard increases rapidly with further drying, which is accelerated by rising temperature and wind. Observation and research have demonstrated the fact that the relative humidity of the air is a good index to the moisture content and hence the degree of inflammability of forest materials.
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> "Hofmann and Osborne, in a series of studies conducted at the Wind River Experiment Station, found that fires did not spread when the relative humidity was above 60 per cent.; that they spread very slowly and only in very favorable material when the humidity was between 50 and 60 per cent.; with the humidity between 40 and 50 per cent., fires picked up; with humidity between 30 and 40 per cent., fires gained headway and some rapidly spreading fires occurred; when the humidity fell below 30 per cent., all fires in material that would allow spread gained headway or spread beyond control. During 1922, 1923 and 1924, humidity records have been kept on nine forest fires in southern Idaho. C. L. Forsling, of the Utah Forest Experiment Station, has completed a very interesting study of the records in connection with 419 fires that occurred in these nine forests between June 26 and September 10, 1924. Two hundred and ten were man-caused, 192 were started by lightning, and seventeen originated from undetermined causes."

Analysis of the humidity records in connection with these fires shows that the danger of the spread of a fire in southern Idaho forests is not very great when the humidity does not fall below 30 per cent.; is quite high when it falls between 20 and 30 per cent.; and becomes very high when the humidity falls below 20 per cent. A study of the records in connection with the 192 man-caused fires shows that the danger of fire from matches, cigar, and cigaret butts, is not high when humidity remains above 30 per cent., is fairly high with humidity between 20 and 30 per cent., and is very high when the humidity falls below 20 per cent. The writer proceeds:

> "The occurrence of lightning fires covers a much broader band. While the greater number occurred during periods of low humidity, the records show that 5 per cent. occurred with humidity readings between 60 and 70 per cent. Twenty per cent. of them occurred with humidity above 30 per cent. and 43 per cent. of them with humidity below 30 per cent. The ameliorating effects of precipitation are immediate and, within limits, are directly proportional to the amount. However, the dampening effects of light rains on forest materials under shelter of heavy stands of timber is negligible and the effect of moderately heavy rainfall is sometimes dissipated in a surprizingly short time.
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> "Further investigation and study of these interesting problems is needed to really establish the conclusions reached from this study of data for the year 1924. It was a year of unusual drought, and fire hazard was exceptionally high; the conclusions reached from data secured under such circumstances should be verified or qualified by further investigation under more nearly normal conditions."

THE BIRTH OF THE LOGANBERRY

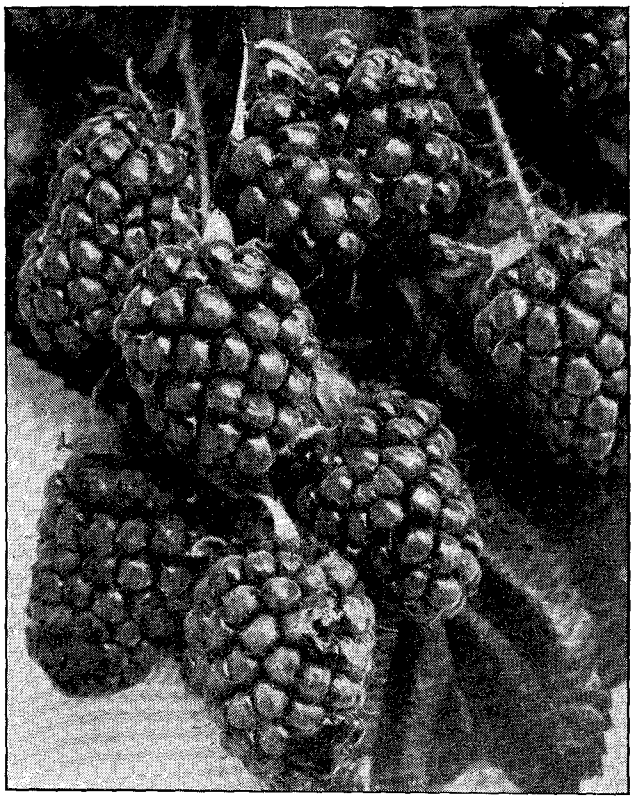
JUDGE JAMES H. LOGAN, originator of the loganberry, tells, in an address delivered at the Oregon State Fair, of the first appearance of the berry bearing his name, which he believes with reason to be a hybrid of the raspberry with the blackberry. It was incidental, we are told, to experiments made in the Judge's garden in Oakland, California, in the autumn of 1880, with the object of producing an improved strain of garden blackberry. This he did by crossing the local wild berry, whose flavor he had always admired, with the "Texas Early," a cultivated blackberry. But he had also planted some raspberries in the same garden, and his experiments in cross-fertilization produced an entirely unexpected result. Judge Logan thus tells the story as quoted in *The Oregon Statesman* (Salem, Ore.):

THE LOGANBERRY'S FATHER

The first specimen of the now famous loganberry came into being in 1880, in the garden of Judge James H. Logan in Oakland, California.

"There was another result: In the very first row I found a single lonely plant, entirely different from the new blackberry plants, and in appearance like no other berry plant I had ever seen. It had the color and appearance of cane and leaves something like the raspberry, but it was neither a raspberry nor a blackberry, but distinctly a new form of the Rubus family. I tended this little plant carefully, and in due time when it came to fruit, in the spring of 1882, I found that the old Red Antwerp raspberry, which I had casually planted in the third row with my blackberries, had naturally crossed with the blackberry, and Nature had produced a new and perfect fruit, which later was named the loganberry. This was the origin of the loganberry, and was the happy and unlooked-for result of my experiments.

"It was something new and absolutely distinct in the Rubus family, and in the ensuing forty years it has remained absolutely the same, never reverting in the smallest particular to either parent berry, but keeping its own identity.



LOGANBERRIES, ACTUAL SIZE

"After the loganberry had become an established and popular fruit, of recognized value, and a commercial demand for the plants had become great, unscrupulous dealers—finding that the plant was reproduced true to the seed—grew seedlings in tens of thousands and scattered them all over the United States for sale at the established prices and under the representations of identity with the genuine loganberry plants.

"I mention this to show that in the distribution of all these seedling plants, not one was anything but a genuine loganberry Rubus; not one in the whole lot was anything but a genuine loganberry in physical appearance, and the only failure was that they were seedlings and worthless for fruit, and of no greater value than if a fakir sold you a seedling apple-tree under the name of a Bellefleur; and even in these thousands of worthless seedlings there was not one that showed any reversion to either parent, but retained the characteristics absolutely, except they were worthless for fruit. These seedlings, sold for genuine loganberry, did the loganberry a great deal of harm all over the country, being worthless for fruit, but reaping a harvest for the dishonest dealers who sold them on loganberry reputation."

The loganberry, Judge Logan asserts, is an absolutely new and distinct species of the Rubus family, and the only successful cross ever made between the raspberry and the blackberry which has stood the test of time and is in existence to-day. He has experimented with this new creation, he says, for the purpose of testing its permanence and distinctness as a new division of the Rubus family, and has never found a single plant that varied in the smallest degree from the characteristics of the loganberry. He declares:

"I never saw a particle of difference in the cane, blossom, leaf or fruit that varied in the slightest degree except as to their value dietetically, and I never saw a single berry produced on one of these seedlings that was not identical in form, color, and in flavor with the loganberry.

"I have heard of experiments in New York and other places of crossing the raspberry and blackberry, but such crosses proved to be utterly worthless; and in more recent times, after the loganberry had become an established success, repeated efforts have been made to make other crosses of these two fruits, but with only partial success. Two of them were apparently successful for a time, and started out as financial successes and sold for big prices. One of them sold for an enormous price, and in a few years' cultivation demonstrated its utter worthlessness, and it has not been heard of for years.

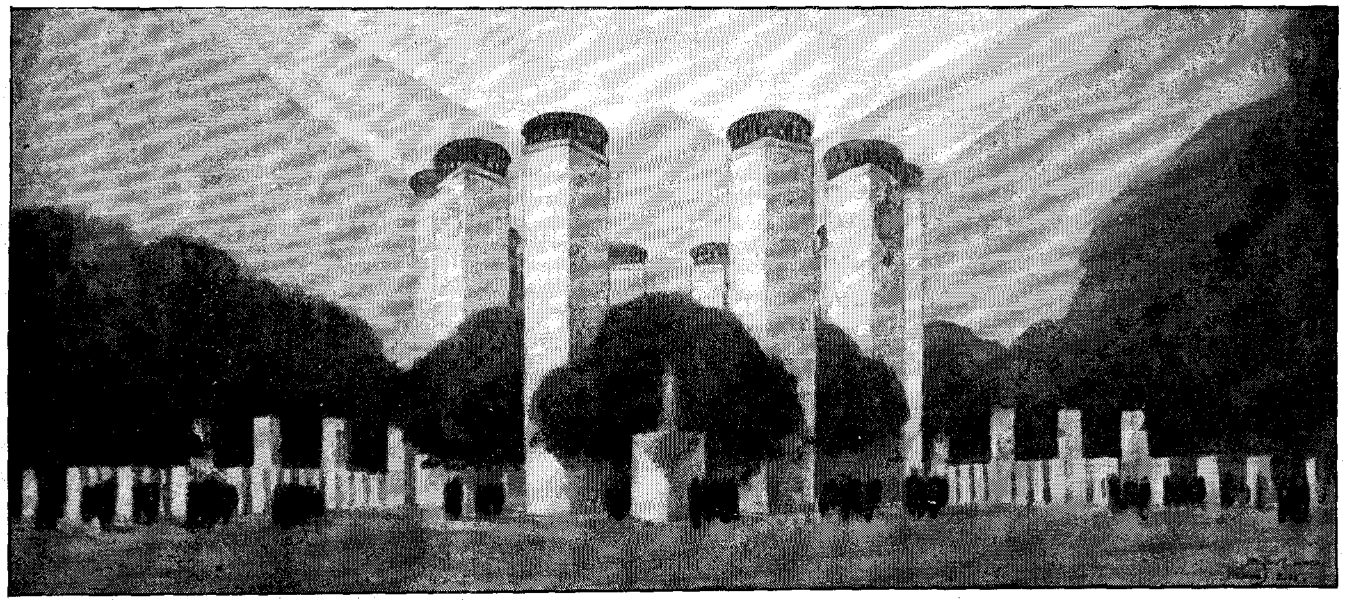
"Another started with the appearance of great worth, the berries were larger, of more brilliant color, the canes heavier, and it appeared to be a success for a few years, but very soon began to deteriorate and in a year or two the plants would die, and in the most careful examination of the fruits in the markets by me this summer, I did not find a single berry of that cross.

"I maintain that the loganberry is the only successful and permanent cross ever made between the raspberry and blackberry; that the loganberry is now firmly established as a new, permanent, and distinct fruit, adding to the food products of the world, and bringing good financial returns to the producer, and it was Oregon that discovered the many uses it could be put to, and that has put the loganberry products in so many markets throughout the world.

"In justice to myself I must say that I never commercialized the loganberry. I never received one cent for it. After its origination I delivered it to Professor Wickson, of the University of California, for the uses and purposes of the public, and, true to trust, he distributed it in the course of plant distribution of the State to any one wanting it, and without cost."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



From *L'Illustration* (Paris)

THE MONUMENTAL ENTRANCE TO THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

The "vertical" note, which might also be claimed as "American," is seen here and elsewhere at the Exposition of Decorative Arts in Paris.

LIKING AND DISLIKING THE PARIS EXPOSITION

"A TREMENDOUS EFFORT to be something one never was before," is an expression used to cover the International Exposition of Decorative Arts being held in Paris this summer. This phrase is one of only mild disapproval, and since it is American, and we are not in the Exhibition, there is room to imagine another reaction. But almost the same expression is used by a French writer, Canon Dimnet, tho one might say that he has become almost more cosmopolitan than French. Writing in the London *Saturday Review*, Canon Ernest Dimnet observes that "a tremendous effort has been made here to produce that toward which modern ages indefatigably strain, novelty." It was this qualification, as we have pointed out in previous articles which excluded us from the exhibition, tho Canon Dimnet adduces some testimony to show that our abstention is not regretted in certain quarters. He writes:

"There was no mistake about it: the charter of the Exposition made it clear that only 'original' productions would be accepted, but this word, properly interpreted, was promptly found to mean that hopelessly superannuated thing, 'modern style.' Thirty-odd years after its introduction, this impotent way of building houses, conceiving decoration, or putting pieces of furniture together still manages to force itself on forty nations and triumphs, unless it gets horribly exposed, on a large scale, in a city like Paris, a stone's throw from the place where Gabriel erected his two exquisite palaces, we are tempted to believe, in one sunny morning.

"Walk into most of the Exposition buildings and you will see sausagey furniture distorting itself to look 'different,' loud tapestries on gaudy fabrics, tricksy things of all kinds. Why should the very mannequins in the *pavillons* of the fashionable shops be made to appear as if they had kept a four-thousand years' vigil in Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb? There is a very beautiful staircase in the Grand Palais, but it gives one the impression that some prodigious conjurer has palmed off the old staircase and substituted this one merely to steal a colossal march upon us. Everything has to strike the visitor by its unexpectedness, nothing by its charm.

"The fastidious taste of the modern American architect shrank from the ordeal. A well-known expert in Washington said to me coolly and almost cruelly: 'We are not going; you may wish to have the plague, but you can not expect others to do so.' I had built hopes on the English participation, but no sooner had I walked into the British *pavillon* than I was undeceived. Where are the charming examples of modern cabinet-making one can admire in London? Banished, shooed off by the so-called rule of originality. The chairs, tables and cupboards in these rooms all seem in their squatty positions to be making grimaces at you. One imposing structure, the Italian palazzo, looking like a powerful tower in Aurelian's wall, modified enough to give art convenient accommodation, is an exception. There it stands, truly Roman, with none of Cavour's modesty about it. The Latin inscriptions on it are superfluous. One glance at the masonry leaves no doubt that the people who have built this no longer live exclusively in the puny present. Inside, gold and marbles, with here and there deep rich greens, give one an impression of wealth and repose. You hardly notice the Renaissance details or, above all, the occasional lapses into modern style.

"A few French newspapers of the Radical persuasion—Radicals object to classicism as being retrogade—have repined at this success. The Italians do not play the game, they said. Modern style, i.e., ugliness, was compulsory for them as for all of us, and they have no business to show their taste at an Exposition *ex hypothesi* excluding it. But Italians, in art as in politics, have acquired a charming independence which I envy them, and which will probably go on. Out of pure patriotism I gladly welcome their superiority. The sooner the French architect hears what is whispered around him the better."

This may be viewed as a layman's impression, but still a layman of broad culture. Two American views are to be found in the New York *Times*. One by Alfred C. Bossom, an English architect practising his profession in New York, who takes a highly laudatory view, declaring that France has again "scored a signal artistic victory and the 3,000 miles of delightful sea trip are very much justified by the walk through these lanes of modernity." America, it seems, is to learn lessons:

"For example, through a huge door twenty feet in height and opening upon a mighty flight of a hundred steps, one goes to the jewelry pavilion. It is no great mass of concentrated wealth in a setting, but a definite artistic conception in which beauty and not value is the controlling note.

"Color combinations, delightful forms in character and charm vie with each other as case after case is inspected. No longer is the semi-precious stone considered an unworthy associate of the blue-white diamond or the nearly flawless emerald. If the composition needs that note, in it goes, regardless of price ticket. Results are needed. Ingenuity in the handling of precious personal adornments has never been so rampant since the days of the Mayas, if we omit the fourteenth and fifteenth century Hispano-Moresque and the Holbein treatment of enameled decorations. Visitors from the United States declare a determination to have all their big diamonds, rubies and emeralds reset in new designs. One failed to hear a single disapproving voice.

"To jump again from the fly to the elephant:

"The architecture of the Porte d'Honneur, or the Porte de la Concorde, presents a great mass in contrast with delicate metal screens or sculpture, in new balance, to refresh the eye. The double row of sales pavilions on the Pont Alexandre III, with their waving crestings, all make you stop, look and wonder. Metals, gold and silver, used profusely with unusual mass effect, appear everywhere. In contrast, with or without trees, the architects of France have done wonders.

"Everywhere looms the dominant vertical. Much of European architecture had been on horizontal lines, excepting, of course, the Gothic, employed in the rearing of the Old World cathedrals. But here is the idea of aspiration, of striving toward the infinite, or the unattainable, which is almost primitive. In the New World we have the pyramids of the mighty Mayan civilization in Yucatan and Guatemala, the design of which, with only slight modifications, might well serve as models for the set-back skyscrapers of New York and other American cities. American architecture in the crowded city tends more and more to the vertical. One wonders at sight of the pillars of the Court d'Honneur with the pyramidal tops, if America's vertical architecture—or may I say the un-American architecture—might have been in the minds of the French creators. Be that as it may, we have on this side of the Atlantic, in our tall buildings, examples of a distinctively American architecture, which will mean much in the struggle to free us from conventions too long held to be sacrosanct."

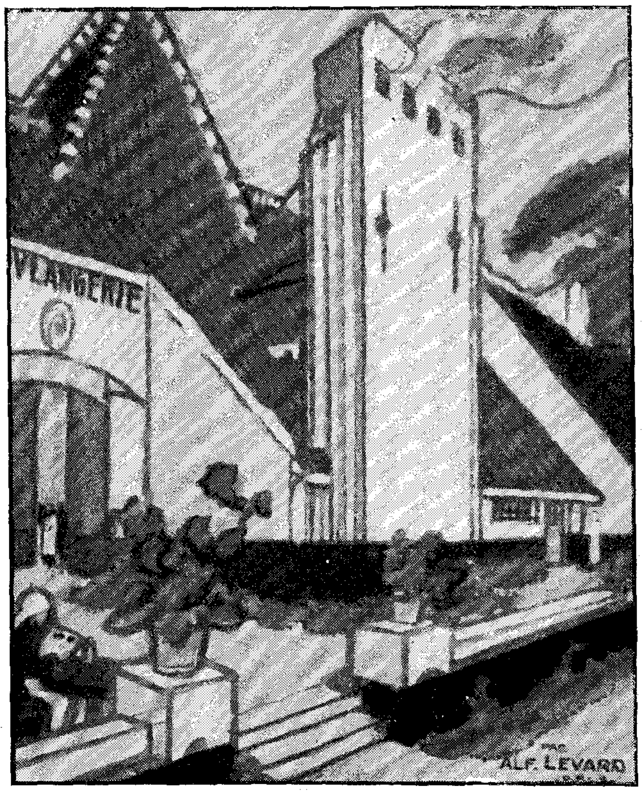
The other writer in *The Times*, Ruth G. Harris, takes the "circus" point of view, and tries a consoling observation like this: "To try to stand on our heads for a moment and tingle with a new circulatory sensation does not pledge us to walk on our hands for the rest of our lives." There is regret that we are not in it; tho the novelty idea makes strange bedfellows:

"There is little that has definite national character. It is no surprize to find the Russian building crystallized fork lighting or the Japanese made of delicately adjusted wood and paper, but much of the Near East looks more like a French Salon trying to be Oriental, and England's motto of *Honi soit* has never before crowned a doorway so abandoned. No doubt a tremendous effort to be something one never was before distorts national character. At all events, it is a thousand and one pities that we were not included or not invited or that we did not accept the invitation—if it came. No one seems to know the exact reason for our omission, and by now there are fabulous tales about it. The geography of New York created a new architecture that spread throughout America. There would have been something less bizarre about our building, less bizarre, perhaps, only to us because we are used to it. But it would have been reasonable building. As it is the exhibition loses by neglecting the only architecture that is different and new, not merely to be new, but because it is its necessary self. . . .

"A new sense of materials will be one of the outcomes of the show and will serve as an incentive to artist-craftsmen. Potters need not confine themselves to pots, but will, after this push to their imaginations, design and execute endless necessities. Lighting fixtures, for instance. The new electric fixtures are not duplex affairs of base and shade, the evolution of candle and oil-lamp. They appear as a complete whole of one material, sometimes translucent, often an arrangement for throwing light ingeniously. There was no opportunity to test the practicality of the lighting, but the old, as it exists, we all know, to our sorrow, is unsatisfactory, unbecoming, insufficient or a glare in the eye.

"One pavilion has a pottery balustrade. Its strength need not be questioned. Every inch of the show undergoes greater strain than the ordinary building would suffer in lifetimes. . . .

"Only in the Pavillon de l'Esprit Nouveaux, in the design for the home of the future is there any consistent law or order. The law is a law of esthetic economy, light, space, money and medium, all used to best advantage. The order is similar to the orderliness of Braque or Picasso. Side walls are made of prest straw plastered—making bricks out of straw, a traditional medium if there ever was one. Doors are iron, the banisters iron tubing, the sparse furniture is nickel. The whole looks as tho it could be washed down with a hose. Cubism is its decorative ideal. It seems to be another example of the way need and accomplishment work together.



FRENCH VILLAGE—NEW STYLE

What a bakery will look like when the new "decorative" ideas prevail.

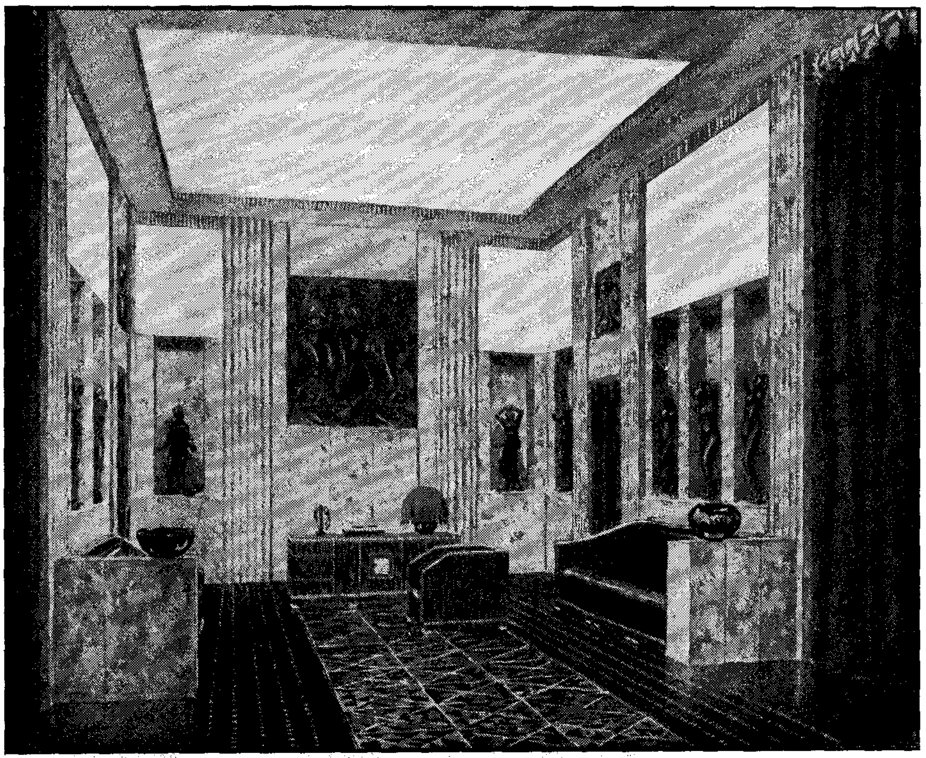
"There is a need for a labor-saving, space-saving, cheap, healthy home—the need becomes greater every day. No form serves that end so well and so beautifully as the one created by the cubist. It is impossible to give an idea of the beauty—as difficult as it would be to put the American Radiator Building into words for any who have seen only a four-story house. A play of values is achieved by the essential placing of doors, windows, walls, a play of line between curved and straight, only because either straight or curved become, each in turn, the only practical possibility. A lesser mind would have cut down a tree that seemed to be in the way. Here is economy, not vandalism, and the tree grows luxuriantly through a round hole cut in the middle of the house for that purpose."

Reverting again to the unexplained problem of why we are out of it, there comes in this final word:

"The value of many of the exhibits may be questioned; the taste is even more debatable; but there is a vital impulse, magnificent in its way. To come home from an academy show and wonder why another picture should be painted is common experience. After weeks of the International Exposition of Decorative Arts one still longs to do well and appropriately, to use material at hand to work in line with contemporary thought and living. This may be a turning-point in the industrial arts of all nations, including our own. Next time, if we get it, we will accept the invitation to take part. But there will never be exactly such another opportunity. Shows may be better and more beautiful, but the first has a unique significance. There will be no necessity for another exhibition quite like this, not until the new idiom has lost its zest, until manners so change with changing conditions that the old formulas become stale and the traditional mediums born of our generation cease to be fitting."

TROUBLOUS PLAYS IN LONDON

OUR NATIVE DRAMA is not backward in presenting problems for censorship. But as if we had not enough equivocal invention, we are about to take over some of London's. The plays of Mr. Noel Coward that were a feature of the past English season are to try their fortunes in New York. But before they appear here for judgment it might not be amiss to sketch the situation abroad which they have had a hand in creating. Things have gone so far, not solely through Mr. Coward's responsibility, that a number of English churchmen, led by the Bishop of London, have sought to remove the duties of play censorship from the Lord Chamberlain to a committee of the London County Council. It was the Lord Chamberlain who banned the London production of "Desire Under the Elms," so New Yorkers might regard him a sufficiently drastic official. Our concern here is not with questions of administration, but of the problems confronting these officials. Mr. Coward is the author of "The Vortex," and "Fallen Angels," which are due for early production here. He has already published these plays, with an introduction defending what has been charged against him as the "unpleasantness of some of his themes." Here is how he hits the nail on the head:



THE "VERTICAL" IN INTERIORS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION
This "waiting-room" of a Minister of Fine Arts suggests a mode for office furniture.

"One of the most disheartening difficulties for sincere dramatists to overcome is the desire of the British public to be amused and not enlightened. The problem arises: is the theater to be a medium of expression, setting forth various aspects of reality, or merely a place of relaxation where weary business men and women can witness a pleasing spectacle bearing no relation whatsoever to the hard facts of existence, and demanding no effort of concentration?

"One hears on every side the petulant assertion that there is enough unpleasantness in real life without paying to be harrowed in the theater. This attitude would be more consistent did it empty the Old Bailey during the more lurid cases, and diminish the sales of sensational Sunday newspapers."

Mr. J. T. Grein, writing in *The Illustrated London News*, calls these words "a candid exposure of the mental approach to the theater of our public," and goes on:

"There is always an outcry when a dramatist deviates from the pleasantly vicious to the unpleasantly moral. I have rarely heard a protest—or anything more than a feeble one—when French bedroom farces attracted the public. Naughtiness, as the word goes, provokes a smile. Some say 'Tut, tut,' but in their heart of hearts they enjoy it all the same. *Double entendre* is accepted as wit—altho the wit is as bad as the French of this current expression. But let a writer dip into the drama of life in our midst, and treat seriously phases which the human ostrich believes to be non-existent, and up in arms are all the good moralists—the self-same who see no harm in pleasantly 'dangerous' farces *à la* Palais Royal. It is beyond an ordinary man's conception how this mental composition could be diagnosed. For, as Mr. Coward correctly says, these are the people who crowd the Old Bailey (and he might have added, the divorce court) and eagerly devour certain Sunday papers and the more or less verbatim reports in the dailies when a particularly scandalous case is being tried."

Mr. Walkley, in the London *Times*, finds a way of speaking up for the audience who dislike the treatment of sex in plays. The common defense is that it is holding the mirror up to nature. But "nature replies that she can not bear it, that the mirror ought to be smashed, that, at any rate, it is like your cheek to hold it up." Mr. Walkley, at any rate, won't allow himself to be disturbed. Speaking of Mr. Coward's preface:

"He writes quietly and modestly, while displaying a real dexterity of fence against his assailants. For it seems that assailants he has, tho I only gather the fact from his own admissions. The daily press, I learn, have called the author of 'Fallen Angels' all sorts of names. I hope I may be excused for knowing nothing about the alleged attacks on this and other plays of Mr. Coward. Life is short, and the list of London newspapers is long. But I think I can understand. It is the old reaction against the element of surprize in art, which is always felt more deeply and express more loudly in the theater than elsewhere, simply because the modern theater is what it is, a refuge and conventicle for the inartistic and demi-semi-artistic. Mr. Coward's way of putting it is, 'The actual cause of the very definite decline of our drama is that at least 90 per cent. of the people at present concerned in it are mentally incapable of regarding it as art at all.' That was the advantage of Dryden and Congreve; with their picked public they could always count upon establishing some sort of artistic relation."

The Spectator (London) declares a censorship is needed which "bases its decisions on the *intentions* of the piece, not on some mechanical rule of the number of swear words permitted per act":

"If the intention of the author has obviously been to state some point of view honestly and sincerely, we believe that the community, through its representatives, has no right to suppress his play, however repugnant that point of view may be. But if the intention has been to state no point of view at all, but merely to excite erotic responses in the audience to exhibitions of sex *stimuli*, if the appeal is not to the reason but to the senses, then clearly the community has a perfect right to prohibit the production.

"For example, we do not believe that a play in which, to take an extreme example, one of the characters states the case for free love should be suppress, however much we may detest the opinions express. But if a play—and many such have been performed on the London stage—expresses no coherent opinion whatever on the question of marriage, but merely throws cheap sneers at the whole relationship between men and women by means of the usual 'bedroom farce' mechanism, then we have, if we so wish, every right to prevent its production. We know that to ask a censor to apply satisfactorily such a criterion as this is to ask for perfection from a fallible human being. . . .

"But we can not help feeling that the second suggestion of the Bishop's committee is far worse than the first. They want the licensing authority to have power to suppress all plays 'whose general tendency is immoral or indecent.' In other words all plays in which opinions with which they do not agree are exprest. Surely that would be the end of all real freedom of thought and opinion on the stage. Think of what would have happened to half the great dramatic masterpieces of history if they had had to undergo such a test by a body of contemporary county councilors. The 'Bourgeois Gentilhomme' would have been the censor of his own portrait. How much of Ibsen would have survived? How much of Shaw? For it is almost a definition of a great book or a great play that it should be sufficiently ahead of its times to seem 'immoral' to its contemporaries. . . .

"Above all let us keep calm and cool in this very difficult matter. Let us not do anything which may check the growth of the English drama which in the last twenty-five years has probably produced twice as many good plays as during the whole period between 1900 and the death of Dryden."

AN EPIDEMIC OF LITERARY LOSSES

A NEW PROBLEM ARISES over the reputed extinction of the original of the "Bixby" letter. A search has begun to trace the whereabouts of the world's great documents, and the second absentee to be reported is Benjamin Franklin's self-written epitaph. It is not in the Library of Congress; and this discovery led a writer, C. B. O., to declare in the Boston *Transcript*, that "if dispatches continue to come to the morning press, announcing the disappearance of manuscripts of which the public has never heard, there is bound to be an uprising." "Some bright person will declare, sooner or later, that the news interests are in the pay of Christie's or Andersons, and call for a revolution." A fearful prospect is ahead of us:

"There is always the hideous chance that some journalistic sleuth, snooping around the manuscript files of great libraries, will find that something more of importance has been lost. The original of 'The Iliad,' for instance. Or Cæsar's love-letters to Cleopatra. Or the original copy of the Ten Commandments. Or the manuscript of 'The Lost Chord.' Or, worse still, the chord itself.

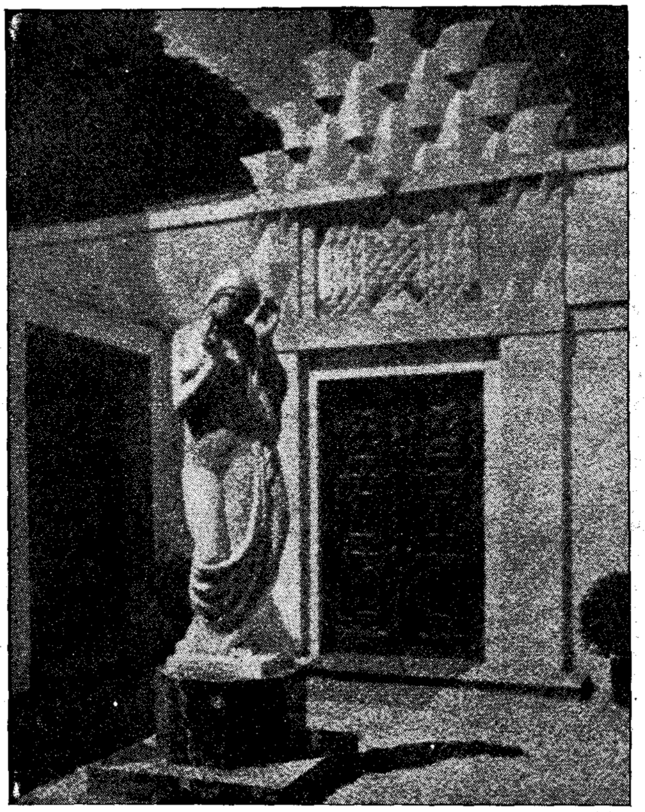
"What if, some Wednesday morning, we should open our paper at the breakfast-table and discover that the original of the Declaration of Independence has mysteriously disappeared and is not in the Henry Huntington Library at all (where it has always been supposed to be, hanging beside 'The Blue Boy'). There would be great hue and cry and all the newspapers would take it up. In about a week some one would suggest, as some one did in the case of the Bixby letter, that the Declaration was all a hoax in the very beginning, and that it never existed at all. Then there would be the very devil to pay. We should all have to haul down our flags and replace them with British ones. We should all have to treat the Prince of Wales as an imminent sovereign and not as a side-show exhibit. We should all have to take to tea and whisky and soda, cancel the British debt, don Oxford bags, discard straw hats, cease to giggle about Queen Mary's hats, and drop our h's.

"But that would not be all. Immediately, flushed with success, the news agency would discover that the original of the Constitution had disappeared from the Harlem branch of the New York Public Library, that probably it was never there anyway, that undoubtedly it was a tremendous hoax, written by Mark Twain. Then, indeed, we should be upset. Mr. Coolidge would discover himself entirely without power or marines. Mrs. Coolidge would request a singer to trill 'My Wild Irish Rose' and be greeted by 'Tea for Two.' And some student of political science would declare that America has always been an absolute monarchy, and that Maggie Ginch (unmarried) of 447 West Water Street, Somerville, is direct heir to the throne and therefore queen of all the Americas. It would all come suddenly, probably even before Maggie had time to get her clothes ready and to arrange for a substitute at Ye Old Donutte Shoppe.

"Yes, there is definite danger in allowing this manuscript hound to continue his work. If he can not be caught and leashed, the only hope is that eventually he will discover the nonexistence of his own marriage license and birth certificate."

MEISSONIER ON THE COVER

THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PAINTER, Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, used to be more commonly on the tongue than at present. His vogue in the 'seventies and 'eighties was prevalent in America as well as in France and England, and the Metropolitan Museum contains a number of his famous pictures, including the "Friedland, 1870," one of the large military canvases, of which type he made not a few. Similar to this is the "Cavalry Charge," "Napoleon the Third at Solferino," the "Retreat from Moscow," "Napoleon and his Staff in 1814," all in the Louvre. The picture chosen to represent him on this week's cover, however, is the very antithesis of the military type. It is entitled "The Print Collector," and is to be found in the Wallace collection in London, where he is also well represented.



POLAND AND NEW ART

This Atrium to the Polish pavilion in Paris shows how the new ideas of decorative art strike that country.

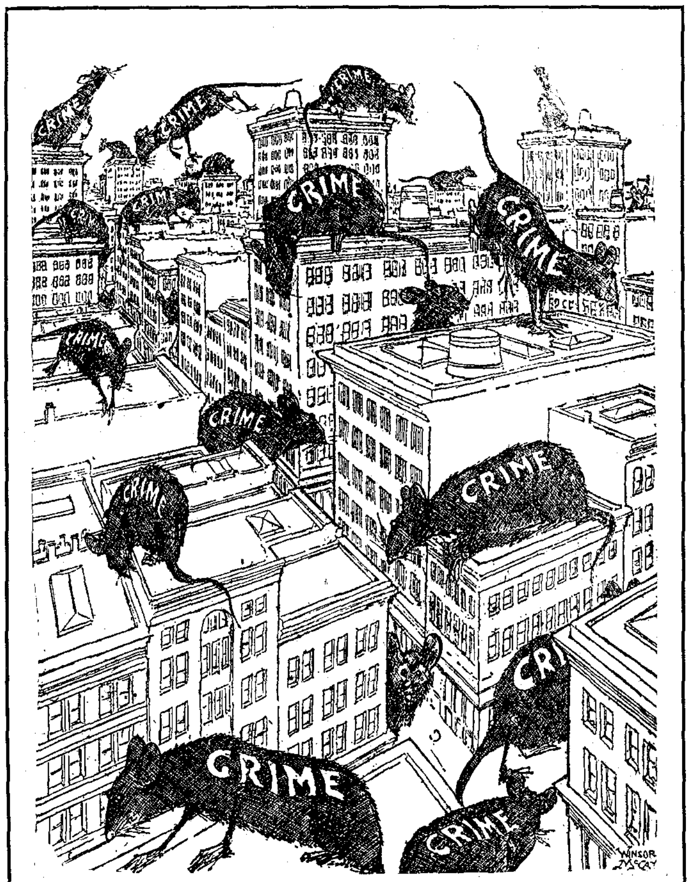
He was born in Lyons, February 21, 1815, and at the age of 15 went to Paris and entered the studio of the painter Cogniet, but he seems to have developed his style mainly by copying old masters in the Louvre; especially those of the Dutch school. He first exhibited in the Salon of 1834, and in later years was the frequent recipient of first-class medals. He was well equipped to paint scenes of battle, for he followed an intermittent military career, being a captain of artillery in the National Guard in 1848, and serving with Napoleon the Third at Solferino in 1859. He also took part in the siege of Paris in 1870, when he was Lieutenant of Infantry in the National Guard. France granted to him some of the highest honors to be paid to a painter; in 1876 and in 1891 he was elected president of the Institute of France.

It is pointed out that his subjects are nearly all historical, military, and scenes from every-day life; that his characters are almost entirely men; women and children appearing in very few of his pictures. He was the chief of a school of genre painters, among the most prominent of which were his son, Jean Charles, Detaille, and Vibert.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

CHURCH WARFARE AGAINST CRIME

THE FIGHT ON CRIME in the United States, including surveys by a recently organized national commission, assumes the proportions of a "crime crusade" in news and editorial columns of many papers, already noted in issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST. A special appeal to the churches, emphasizing their paramount duty to enlist for active service in the crusade, has been issued by Col. Henry B. Chamberlain, Director of the Chicago Crime Commission, whose report finds that police and law officers do not succeed in reducing crime. A positive moral sentiment must be created in individuals by all civic betterment agencies, particularly the churches; in brief, the conclusion is that reduction of crime must come through inner channels and not through all the outer forces that could be brought to bear. "The church," we read, "can deal with crime only when it knows what crime is and where it is and what causes it. It must not confuse crime in its social relation with crime in its spiritual relation. If the church is to attack crime as a social problem it must reach the masses. Its field is crime prevention. It must begin with the child and to reach the child it must reach the home." What Colonel Chamberlain says is "as true in Detroit as Chicago," says the Detroit *News*, and, expressing similar approval, the Philadelphia *Record* finds observers who believe that a great moral revival movement is coming "in the ordinary course of things, of human nature, in reaction from its 'fling' and abandon."



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WANTED: AN EXTERMINATOR

—McCay in the New York *Herald Tribune*

Few religious journals are more specific in their exhortations than the Chicago *News*, which calls upon the church "in the interest of humanity, to influence public opinion to the point of demanding that crime shall pay the prescribed penalty." We read:

> "One of the basic principles of religion is that justice comes before mercy. That doctrine is common to both the Old Testament and the New. Both teach that God administers stern justice. Only when there is genuine and complete repentance does grace suspend the judgment.
>
> "The church should battle the maudlin sentimentalism which is turning criminals loose and putting a premium on wrongdoing. It should rebuke those who forget the victim and sympathize only with the criminal. It should proclaim that he who violates nature's laws pays; likewise he who breaks the moral code should be required to pay. It should proclaim unflinchingly that law without penalty is useless, but with penalty it is effective. The church can do this and still uphold with perfect consistence its cherished doctrine of mercy and forgiveness. When law-breakers repent, then mercy and forgiveness may be exercised. But the burden of proof is upon them to show that the repentance is genuine."

In numerous church papers the need of religious education as a preventive of crime is strest. "Here in America we have everything but religion in the hearts of the people," says *The Witness* (Roman Catholic):

> "To a fearful extent young non-Catholic America is growing up godless. Man is inclined to evil from his youth. . . .
>
> "Now if youth has no respect for the laws of God, shall he have any for the laws of man? But where shall our youth acquire respect for the laws of God and of man save in the schools where chiefly he is formed and fashioned?"

Further, *The Witness* insists that parents should not throw the whole burden of education on the school, for it can not bear it. "Parents should make their home a Christian school and another Nazareth. Then we should not be saddened by such tragic failures of Catholic education as American records of crime but too frequently reveal."

An irreligious people will not be scrupulous about crime, observes the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal):

> "Unbelief and luxury and vanity and loose manners have weakened our moral nature. Carelessness and willfulness and greed and fun have warped our higher sensibilities. We have gone so far as to be unable to refute the taunt that there is more crime in America than anywhere in the world. The churches have been laughed at, Puritanism has been scorned, and too lively a conscience has become a joke; but before the crime survey yields any benefit it will have to take in these old-fashioned considerations."

A deeper and clearer conception of what crime is needs to be taught and dealt with, according to the Northwestern *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal), which discusses causes and punishment of crime:

> "One cause—which is not being emphasized but which bulks large as a matter of fact and lies deep—is to be found in the exploitation of the Government for selfish and partizan ends. That which is primarily and essentially the instrument of justice and the public welfare is turned into an agency of gain. Both the public business and the administration of criminal law are employed for the enrichment of individuals and groups so that the people are robbed and justice goes forth with leaden feet, if at all. As an ancient prophet put it: 'Law is benumbed.'
>
> "Crime is regarded in these days as simply a violation of some one of the legion of laws which have been enacted for the repression of conduct regarded as dangerous to somebody by somebodies. If one can disregard or circumvent the law and 'get

> away with it' he shows how clever he is and proceeds to enjoy his 'loot.' The facilities for 'getting away' without arrest or of escape from anything very serious at the hands of the courts are large and growing.
>
> "A deeper and clearer conception of crime, not as a mere violation of law but as an act which unfits one for the freedom and fellowship of the brotherhood, is the imperative need of such a time as this. . . .
>
> "Criminals will be justly and effectively dealt with—not when they are technically convicted of some violation of law and turned over for punishment to some institution out of which some politicians and their friends are making money—but when they are promptly deprived of the freedom and privileges they have abused and are turned over to competent and right-minded people who will teach them to appreciate freedom and fellowship before they are restored to the community they have menaced."

The basic cause of our so-called "national disgrace" lies in the lack of respect for law and law enforcement "which we all share to a greater or less degree," declares the *Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed), which concludes:

> "It is useless for us to try to put the blame upon our police or our courts; for these can never rise above the level which we, the individuals of the nation, create. The automobile driver who fails to regard a traffic signal; the man who sells or buys intoxicants; the business concern which increases its profits by unfair means; the individual who dodges his taxes through false statements; are all contributing to the lawlessness of the country and have no ground of complaint if others go farther than they in their disregard of law. Individual integrity should be preached and practised."

THE EVIDENCE FOR FAITH HEALING

THE "THERAPEUTIC VALUE in the Christian religion" must not be neglected, lest another separatist movement follow, warns the Episcopal Church's Joint Commission on Faith Healing in a report to be submitted to the General Convention in New Orleans in October. But the commission, apparently, is animated much more by its belief in faith healing than by any fear of schism. The cure of souls, it says, "must include that of bodies if 'cure' be expected in the fullest sense. The cure of bodies must include the cure of souls." The commission was appointed at the General Convention at Portland, Oregon, in 1922, and charged with the duty of studying the entire subject commonly known as "Christian healing." This commission succeeded one which approved the principle of Christian healing without making any formal recommendation. Meanwhile, as we have been told in press reports from time to time, a "body and soul" clinic is being successfully conducted in St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, in New York, where it has been in operation under the direction of Dr. Edward S. Cowles since early in 1923, as reported in these pages on August 4, of that year.

Greatly favoring the treatment of disease with a combination of spiritual and medical means, the present commission puts forward, among others, the following principles: "The power of mind over matter is an axiom; so also is the influence of the body upon the soul. The cooperation of man and God is a necessary part of the process of healing. Faith finds its appropriate place in cooperation with the laws of life." As we take it from the New York *Times*, the report continues:

> "The commission finds a rapidly increasing desire that the Church confirm the belief that there is therapeutic value in the Christian religion. Christian healing is the inclusive term for healing ministrations, and comprehends all means whereby is fulfilled our Lord's purpose that man should be made 'every whit whole'; because by creation man in this life is an inseparable unity of soul and body. Those who declare that healing comes by faith, and those who are equally sure that healing comes by medicine, do not contradict one another. Each is emphasizing a means of healing which is consistent with the other.
>
> "Spiritual healing is an outstanding fact of contemporary religious life. We are challenged as to whether we shall allow this essentially Christian ministry to be sought outside, or whether we are to make it a normal part of the Church's life. We must see to it that we do not afford a basis for another separatist movement, but should realize that the healing ministry is normal to the life of the Church. In this way we continue the ministry of Christ, who revealed Himself as healer of soul and body. By endowment we are copartners with God in every act of life, whether spiritual or physical. To ignore either partner in dealing with any concern of life, to forget that God is an active participant in the cure of any ill, or that man is also a partner, is to violate the very conditions under which life is lived."

Observing that it is often difficult to tell where the one leaves off and the other begins, the commission says that faith in God and faith in the physician must be blended for the best results. For instance,

> "In his practise the physician relies upon the 'healing power of nature.' The Christian minister declares this power to be God, who is 'giver of life' and its restorer. Both minister and physician know that the power of healing is something apart from themselves; that their function in healing is to assist by restoring the conditions—physical, moral and spiritual—under which this power may best operate. It is a fact of creation that life and every operation of life are governed by God through law. A fundamental principle is that God works and man works. Experience teaches that God does not do for man what man is capable of doing for himself; that man's failure can thwart the accomplishment of God's purposes. Thus faith finds its appropriate place in cooperation with the law of God."

Religious healing, according to the report, must justify its practise by experiment and experience, just as secular medicine does. After emphasizing the possibility of using faith and religion to prevent sickness, the report suggests methods:

> "In view of the specific commission given to the Bishop at his consecration to 'hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind the broken,' etc., the following agencies naturally fall under his supervision: Healing services, the sacraments of the Church as channels of healing, prayer groups conducted by clergy or laity under clerical supervision, anointing, classes for instruction in the principles of Christian healing, the dissemination of wisely selected literature and the introduction of affirmations of truth and ideals of health into our systems of Christian child nurture."

A doctor comes as witness for faith healing, and declares, "the influence of mind on body is undoubted, as also is the influence of body on mind." Writing in *The Churchman* (Episcopal), Dr. Douglas White, chairman of the Council of the Churchmen's Union, declares that during human life, body and mind can not be separated, for they form indeed one life. "The first essential is to rid ourselves of a dualistic conception of our own lives, as if our bodies come from nature and our souls from God. All life is one, and all comes from nature's God." However, there is a limit to the power of mind over body, as in organic diseases where there is definite injury to the body substance, says Dr. White, and continues:

> "We men of medicine believe that this limitation of the power of mind over body is a permanent fact of human life, tho we may be unable precisely to define it. We can, however, point to extreme cases where the limitation is absolute. We have been taught by physiologists to believe, for example, that if the nerve substance of the central nervous system—brain or spinal cord—is destroyed in any part, it can not be restored. Now the eye, as far as the optic nerve and retina is concerned, is an outgrowth from, and, for all practical purposes, part of, the central nervous system. If the optic nerve is destroyed by atrophy, permanent blindness (according to this belief) must result. That condition in its final state, at any rate, can be readily diagnosed by any skilled oculist, for it can be seen from outside by means of the ophthalmoscope.
>
> "At the other end of the scale is the manifold variety of easily recognized complaints of a purely functional character which are capable of mental treatment and cure, since they have their origin in mental disturbance. In each case we do our best by seeking the root of the mischief, whether in the body or mind.
>
> "It is perhaps needless to add that in many cases where the origin of the trouble is bodily, yet the state of the mind needs attention, tho it be secondary. Enteric fever, for example, runs

its regular course: it causes mental disturbance in various ways; the course may be helped or hindered by drugs, food, environment. It is needful that the mind be kept as far as possible at rest: yet no one would pretend that the actual febrile process was the direct result of the mental or spiritual attitude; the course of enteric is substantially the same for an archbishop as for a crossing-sweeper, and, with present hospital conditions, little more favorable in circumstance for the one than for the other."

But in any case, writes Dr. White, let us rid ourselves once for all of the idea that part of us is material mechanism and part an immortal spirit. For, this physician believes,

"All cure of every disease is spiritual in the sense that it is a manifestation of the urge of human life which is all spiritual. Healing can never be imposed from without by either the surgeon or physician; it is the living organism which, helped by the skill of the one or the other, is enabled to work its way back to health. The whole principle of healing in all cases is the *vis medicatrix naturæ.* And when we speak of nature, we are only personifying the principle of life which Christians call God."

JEWISH OBJECTIONS TO PROSELYTISM

GOOD-WILL BETWEEN JEW AND CHRISTIAN is an aim common to both, here in the United States and in England. The chief question involved in the problem of reaching a mutual and cordial understanding is as to the value of proselytism. The Jew does not attempt to convert the Christian to Judaism; but the Christian, being of a missionary faith, does attempt to convert the Jew to Christianity. In England a Presbyterian committee on the presentation of Christianity to the Jew talked over the matter of relations with two distinguished Jews, Dr. Israel Abrahams, reader in Rabbinic in Cambridge University, a liberal Jew, and H. M. J. Loewe, lecturer in Rabbinic, Oxford University, an orthodox Jew, and reached some conclusions that may be of value here. The Presbyterians discovered, we are told, that the Jews receive with much diffidence the occasional Christian who wants to come over to Judaism, for, runs the Talmud, "a proselyte is to be rejected seven times," and the Rabbinic saying declares: "The pious of all creeds have a part in the world to come." As we take it from *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), the English Presbyterians wrote this in their report on the Jewish view of religious propaganda:

"They [Jews] would disapprove of an educated Jew endeavoring to proselytize uneducated Christians, unskilled in argument, and unfortified by knowledge; least of all does it seem to them right to seek to make converts among children. Fair means of propaganda they feel to be the public influence of books, the open teaching of scholars, argument between persons of relatively equal standing and education, and, best of all, the example of disinterested relief of human sorrow and suffering, and all noble and unselfish living. . . . They think we should ask ourselves such questions as these: 'Is it morally right to offer material benefits to bring people within the reach of religious propaganda?' 'Should treats be offered by Christian missions to Jewish children?' 'Is it right to hold out even the blessing of medical help and healing to impoverished or suffering Jews who may be tempted to get their medicine and accept the Christian service or teaching that accompanies it?' . . . Our two Jewish friends did not say so, but surely the inference is easy that if we, Christians, fail to be sensitively scrupulous as to our methods in advocating Christianity, then here precisely is one of the grounds on which thinking Jews consider their religion superior to Christianity."

The committee found that Jews seem to themselves acutely isolated from their Christian neighbors, that they feel themselves regarded with indifference, or even disdain, by the Christian community, as if they were religiously unworthy of consideration. The committee asks, then, if it is any wonder that it has become a principle, almost an instinct, for any Jew who values his traditions to ignore Christianity, to let it severely alone, to be uninterested in it. Again, the Jews' "efforts and longings to sustain and deepen the faith of their people in the spiritual view of life and of duty pass unrealized by us." As a result of their conferences with the Jews, the Presbyterian committee drew up a program of action. It is suggested that groups of Christian laymen and ministers exchange visits with Jewish literary societies, that there be mutual teaching of the others' aims, that Christians publish appreciations of some aspect of Jewish life or faith. It is also suggested that Jewish rabbis be invited to address ministerial societies, that the young people of the two faiths be invited to meet together in games and contests, that church and synagog cooperate in behalf of social welfare, temperance, or international peace. In short, cooperation, not controversy, is to be the aim. The General Assembly of the English Presbyterians approved the suggestions, and voted to give up any material inducement to conversion in its mission work among the Jews. Its last resolution, as we quote again from *The Christian Work*, runs:

"The Assembly believes that progress should be possible in the appreciation of common aspirations, the removal of mutual prejudices, and the furtherance of a common desire to overcome the evil that is in the world; and it trusts that by such means much may eventually be done to advance the cause of righteousness on earth, and nothing done that would hinder the coming of the time when the minds of men everywhere shall be united in the knowledge of truth in all its fulness."

"The preaching is over," comments *The Christian Work*. "The practising may prove harder. It may prove also much more enjoyable."

FIGHTING SATAN IN THE SUMMER

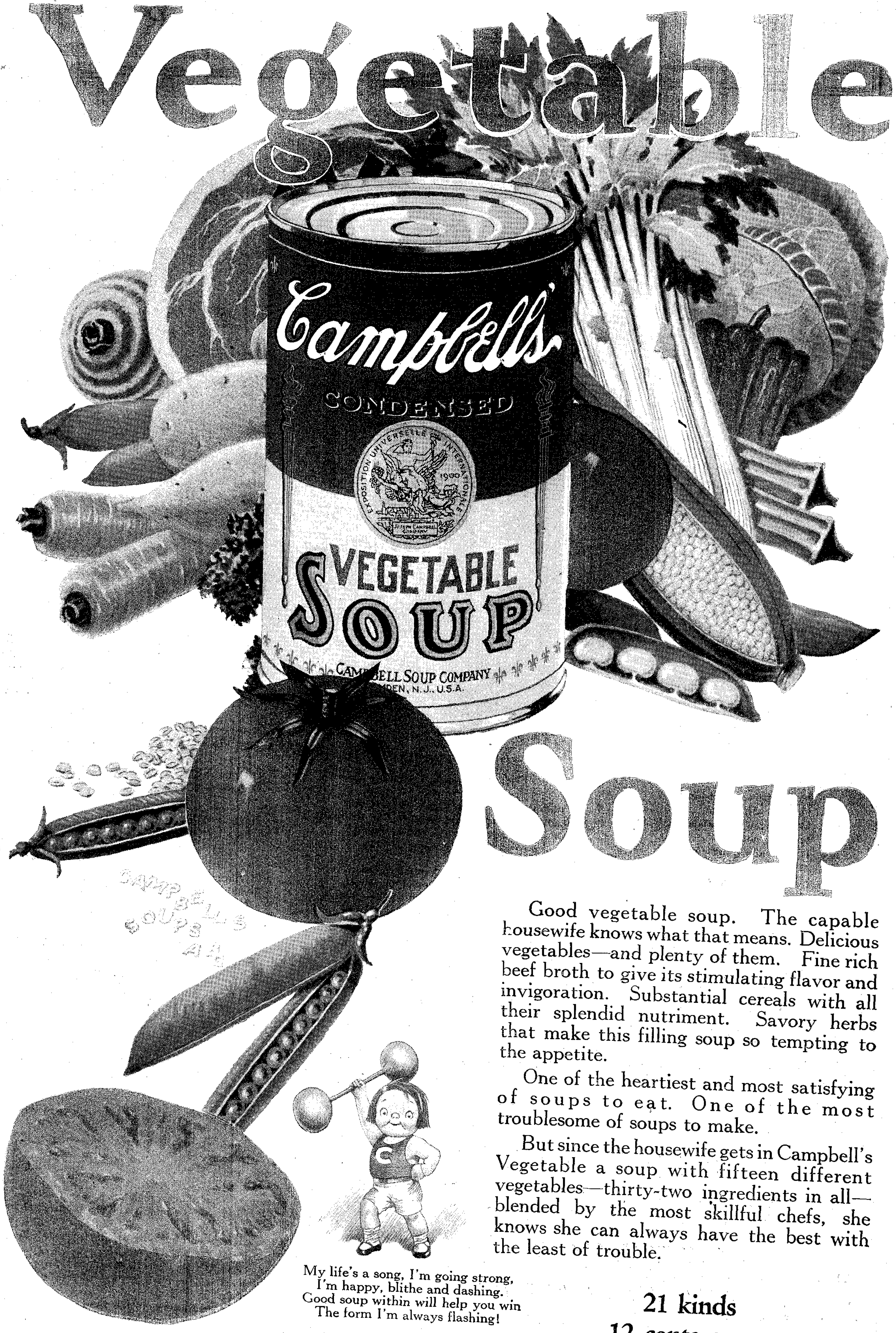
THE VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL has become a recognized and successful institution as a gap-filler in the religious training of the child during the summer. More than 20,000 New York children gathered in 200 such schools when they opened in the first week in July. The schools, which are operated under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation of Vacation Bible Schools, in which all the Protestant denominations participate, are open three hours in the morning, five days a week, for five weeks. They are in charge of a staff of 1,100 paid and volunteer teachers. Theological tangles, we are told, are neglected, the stress being on the eternal verities. The first day's program, we read in the New York *Times*, included Bible stories, hymns, songs, instruction in handiwork, organized play and lessons in "Christian patriotism." This feature of the curriculum is explained by the Rev. Walter M. Howlett, religious director of the New York Federation of Churches, who is in charge of the vacation school movement:

"The patriotism we teach is neither pacifist nor jingo. It does not glorify military heroes, altho of course it does not ignore them. It is simply an attempt to apply the ideals of Christianity to the study of international relations. I am convinced that the world will be spared future wars only by understanding and applying the ideals of Christ to the affairs of nations. For want of any other name we are calling it 'Christian patriotism.' More than anything else, it is an attitude of mind which we are trying to give the children.

"The Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy does not even touch the vacation schools. Ours is practically the only widespread church movement in which all Protestant denominations take part without friction or controversy. The fight between liberals and conservatives in the Church does not affect us, because we refuse to concern ourselves with theological controversy. We have schools in Unitarian as well as in the most conservative of Baptist congregations.

"There is no reason why children's minds should be loaded down with theology. In these Bible schools ethical truths are taught to which no one can possibly take exception. We are only teaching eternal, unchangeable truth when we teach children that it is wrong to kill, to steal, to lie. In this way we are teaching the children religion which is something far more profound than mere theology. Without a religious education the children of this generation are headed straight for destruction."

Vegetable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CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.
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Soup

Good vegetable soup. The capable housewife knows what that means. Delicious vegetables—and plenty of them. Fine rich beef broth to give its stimulating flavor and invigoration. Substantial cereals with all their splendid nutriment. Savory herbs that make this filling soup so tempting to the appetite.

One of the heartiest and most satisfying of soups to eat. One of the most troublesome of soups to make.

But since the housewife gets in Campbell's Vegetable a soup with fifteen different vegetables—thirty-two ingredients in all—blended by the most skillful chefs, she knows she can always have the best with the least of trouble.

My life's a song, I'm going strong,
I'm happy, blithe and dashing.
Good soup within will help you win
The form I'm always flashing!

21 kinds
12 cents a can

CURRENT ▼ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

VERSE from this remarkable short-story writer had not come our way until the London *Spectator* brought this. We shall look for more.

THE THRESHOLD

By A. E. Coppard

Bright is the morning:
Breezes, O breezes!
And passionate sunlight
Embracing the garden,
Forlorn dewy garden
Of roses and lettuce,
Plum tree and pear.

And here in the doorway
A pool of light twinkles
Lucent and diligent,
Veined with shadows—
The warp of slim branches
Of pear and of plum—
That sway like harmonies
Dumb, though the spirit
Hears them and sings them;
That sway like waters
Roving in sylvan
Solitude—solitude
Full of desire.

How sweet the vagrant
Fancy, rare Fancy,
Flows on this golden air!
Flows on unpassing,
Urgent, but never gone,
Circling, returning,
Vortex that marries
Ambrosial spirit
To diffident clay,
And yields with passion
To youth its vision,
The arrow of fury,
Promethean fire.

To Youth—the vision:
To Age—the proof,
When from her palaces
Evening comes;
O calm and quiet-eyed
Where is thy treasure?
Song no more sways thee
Whose vision is ended,
Lulled is the fancy,
The bright soul sleeps.

SOMETHING honest about the lady's protestations rather win the onlooker, but what they'll do to the lover is another thing. We find this in the "Conning Tower" of the New York *World.*

NEW LOVES FOR OLD

By Louise Dutton

I do not love you, but you love me.
And once, with laugh and vow,
Young lips unkissed, young April skies above me,
I loved as you love now.
I loved so long, my love and I are dying;
I loved so true that all my love was vain;
I loved so false, I am not worth your sighing
And—I shall love again.

Then, if you love me—love me, love me!
While you've a kiss to give,
A heart to break, a tear to move me,
Love me and I shall live.
I shall pass on and leave you lost and lonely;
I shall be false, for I was never true.
But I can give you this reward, this only—
I never will love you.

THE landlubber will like this in the New York *Times;* we won't speak for the "salt."

RECLAIMED

By Harold Willard Gleason

Blue water, black water,
Swift water, backwater,
All open water's calling to me—
I was through, with a tidy sum
For baccy, grub an' my tot o' rum;
But my kit is packed, an' here I come,
Back to the restless sea!

Coast packet, trade packet,
Trim or decayed packet,
Any windjammer's ship enough for me!
Every voyage I've called my last
Now for years, as I've shoreward passed;
But the salt wind calls like a trumpet blast
Back to the restless sea!

Hard skipper, fair skipper,
Rough skipper, square skipper,
Any deep-sea skipper's right enough for me,
If he's smart an' will crack on sail
Till it's "first or founder"—or pump an' bail—
He's my man till I've over-rail,
Back to the restless sea!

High pillow, low pillow,
Pine pillow, no pillow,
Any old berth is good enough for me;
But a lubber's end I can not bide,
And I'm outward bound with the ebbing tide
Till my hammock's sewed for the last swift ride,
Back to the restless sea!

MRS. GARRISON'S is a subtle muse, and here in *Harper's* the idea lurks dimly like the song of the hermit thrush.

A SONG OF MARCO POLO

By Theodosia Garrison

Madonna, I have gone the world around,
Fought for blue jewels, marked the azure dyes
Of Tyria. Great wonders have I found—
I have seen nothing lovely as your eyes.

Madonna, I have sailed a hundred seas,
Coasted the flaming gardens of the South,
Plucked roses born of fire. Yet what were these?—
I have seen nothing lovely as your mouth.

Madonna, I have seen a land struck white,
Frozen and ice-locked from a world apart,
Have felt the white death at my throat all night—
I have known nothing cold as is your heart.

Madonna, I have ceased from wandering.

THE September *Harper's* is a new departure in form and character, but it brings also this old and rare friend:

SONNET

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

Not that it matters, not that my heart's cry
Is potent to deflect our common doom,
Or bind to truce in this ambiguous room
The planets of the atom as they ply;
But only to record that you and I,
Like thieves that scratch the jewels from a tomb,
Have gathered delicate love in hardy bloom
Close under Chaos—I rise to testify.
This is my testament: that we are taken;
Our colors are as clouds before the wind;
Yet for a moment stood the foe forsaken,
Eyeing Love's favor to our helmet pinned;
Death is our master—but his seat is shaken;
He rides victorious—but his ranks are thinned.

OBJECTION may be raised by some readers to the repetition of "branch" in the second stanza. But it's a pity to miss the rest for one possible flaw, so we quote from the Boston *Transcript.*

THE CARILLON

By E. Chamberlain

We sat
On the cool, pale brow
Of a jagged rock.

A full red moon,
Across whose face
The night had gently
Laid her fingers,
Climbed the branches
Of a feathery pine
Till she rested
On the topmost branch.

Fireflies stopped
Their ceaseless dance
To hang suspended
Like tiny lanterns
Spangling the silken scarf
Of night.

Bells—low and resonant
Like the deep spell of
Wise men's thoughts.

Sounds—lovely as the laughter
Of a waking child.

Chimes—the sequined studded hood
Of a holy sister against the sunlight.

Music—the rush of sun-flecked waves
That kiss the cool of evening sand.

Chopin on the rainbow colored hue
Of a slender shell.

Love caressing the notes
Of a silver-toned flute.

My soul
A vibrant keyboard
Resounding to the touch
Of God.

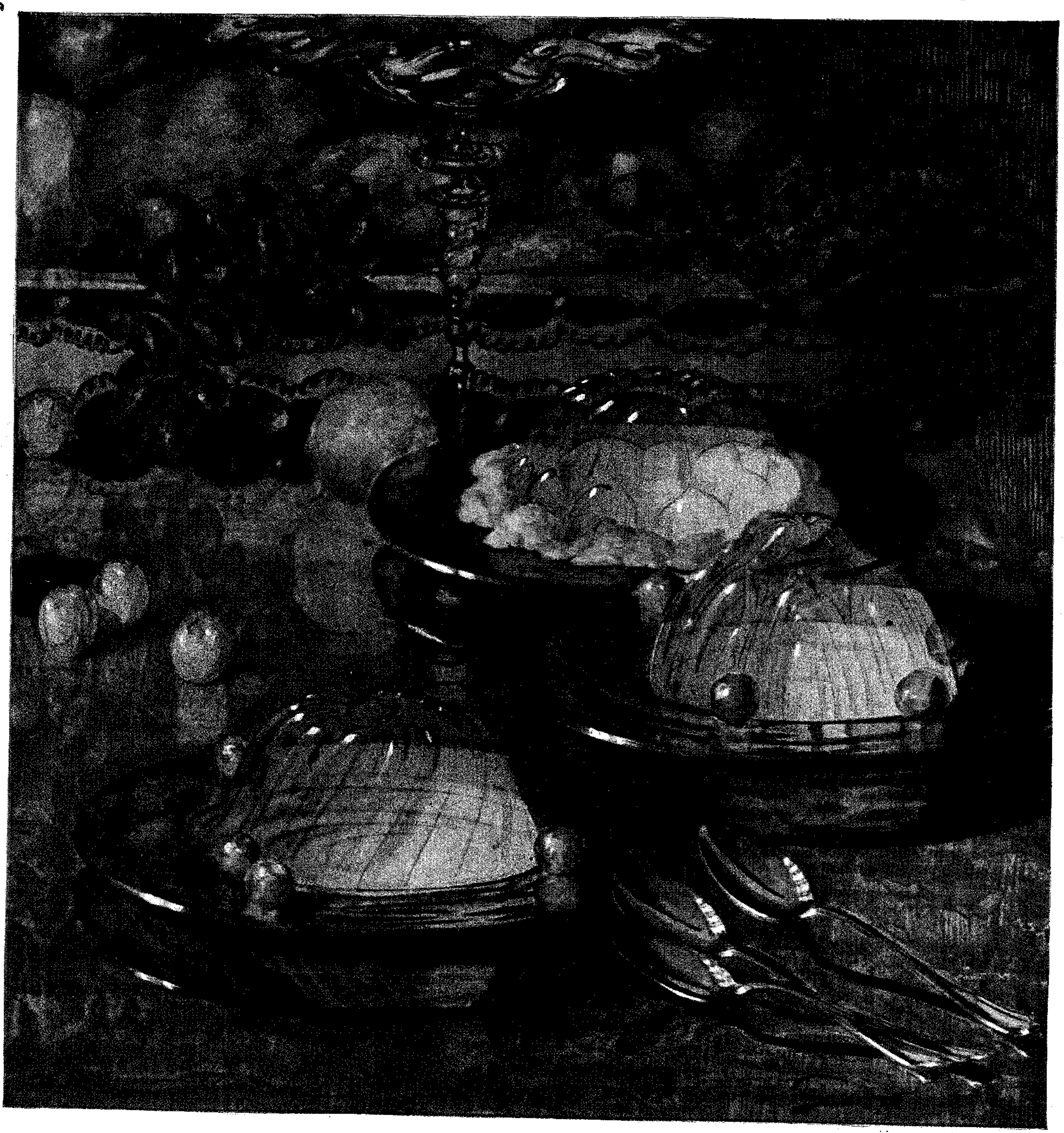
A DIFFICULT poet to render in English, and one infrequently undertaken. But Mr. Drake is giving in *The Herald Tribune* (New York) a good deal of unfamiliar French poetry.

SIGH

By Stephane Mallarmé

Translated by William Drake

My soul, O so calm sister, toward thy brow where dreams
An autumn strewn with stains of red and golden streams
And toward the wandering heaven of thine angelic eyes,
Mounts, as in many a melancholy garden rise
White fountains, ever faithful, sighing toward the blue!
Toward tender blue of pale and pure October's hue,
Reflecting in vast pools its languor infinite
And leaving, on dead waters where the tawny blight
Of dry leaves wanders in the wind, tracing a way
All chill, creep yellow gleam of a last lingering ray.



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THE ease and simplicity with which Jell-O is prepared accounts for much of its popularity as a dessert. Plain Jell-O requires only a few minutes to make, and when served with whipped cream is a most delicious and nutritious sweet. If more elaborate desserts are wanted, fruits and nuts may be added, or Jell-O may be whipped, thus providing variety. Not only desserts, but appetizing salads as well may be made of Jell-O. Lemon Jell-O forms the basis of many salads suitable for luncheons, card parties or other formal and informal affairs. The wise housewife always keeps several packages of Jell-O on the pantry shelf. It helps to solve the dessert problem. Send for our recipe book.

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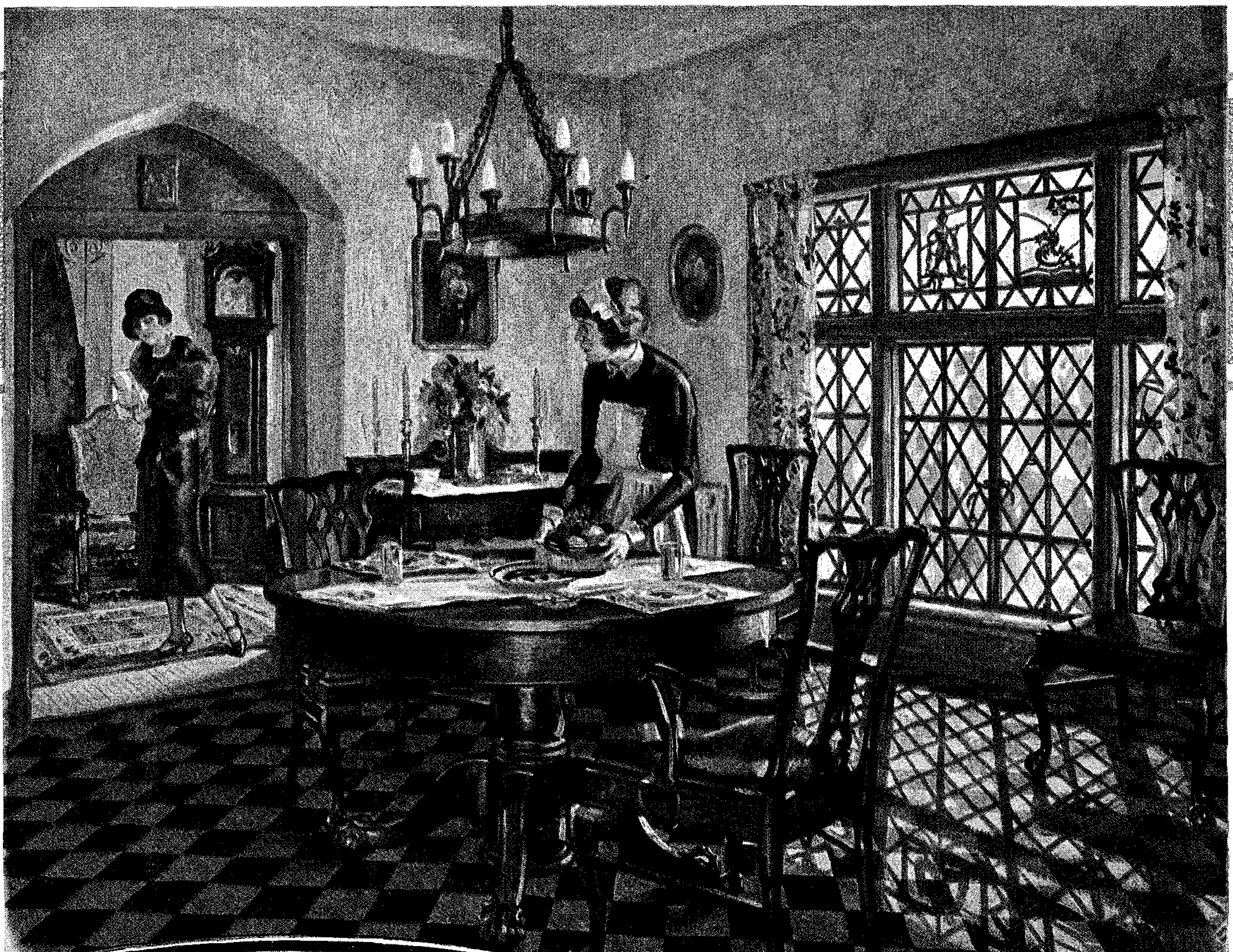
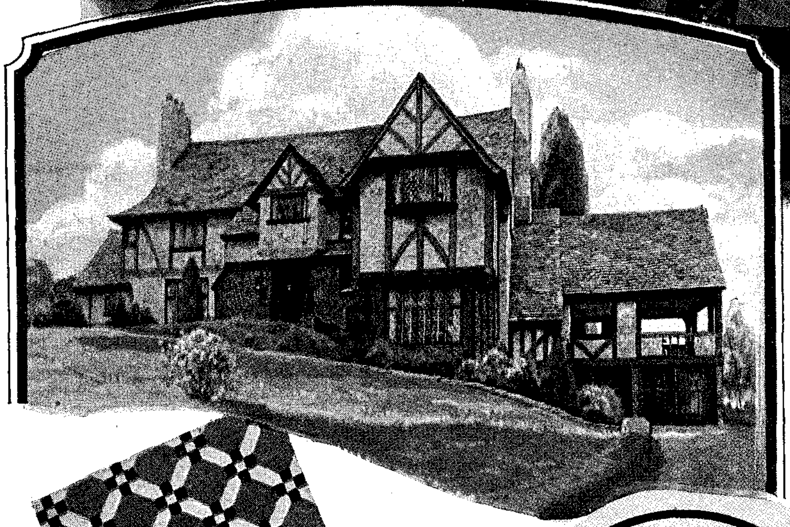
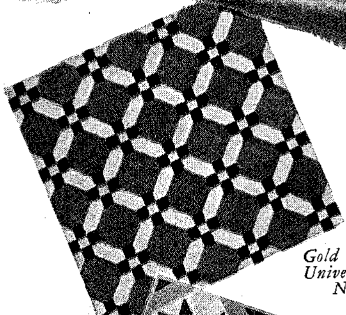
AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS DESSERT



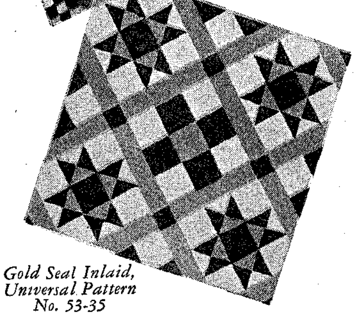
This colorful and attractive design is Gold Seal Inlaid, Belflor Pattern No. 2047-6



Home of Mr. C. T. Southwick at Great Neck, L. I. Thoroughly in keeping with the Tudor style of architecture are the Gold Seal Inlaid floors in dining-room, study, kitchen, pantry, and breakfast room.



Gold Seal Inlaid, Universal Pattern No. 53-38



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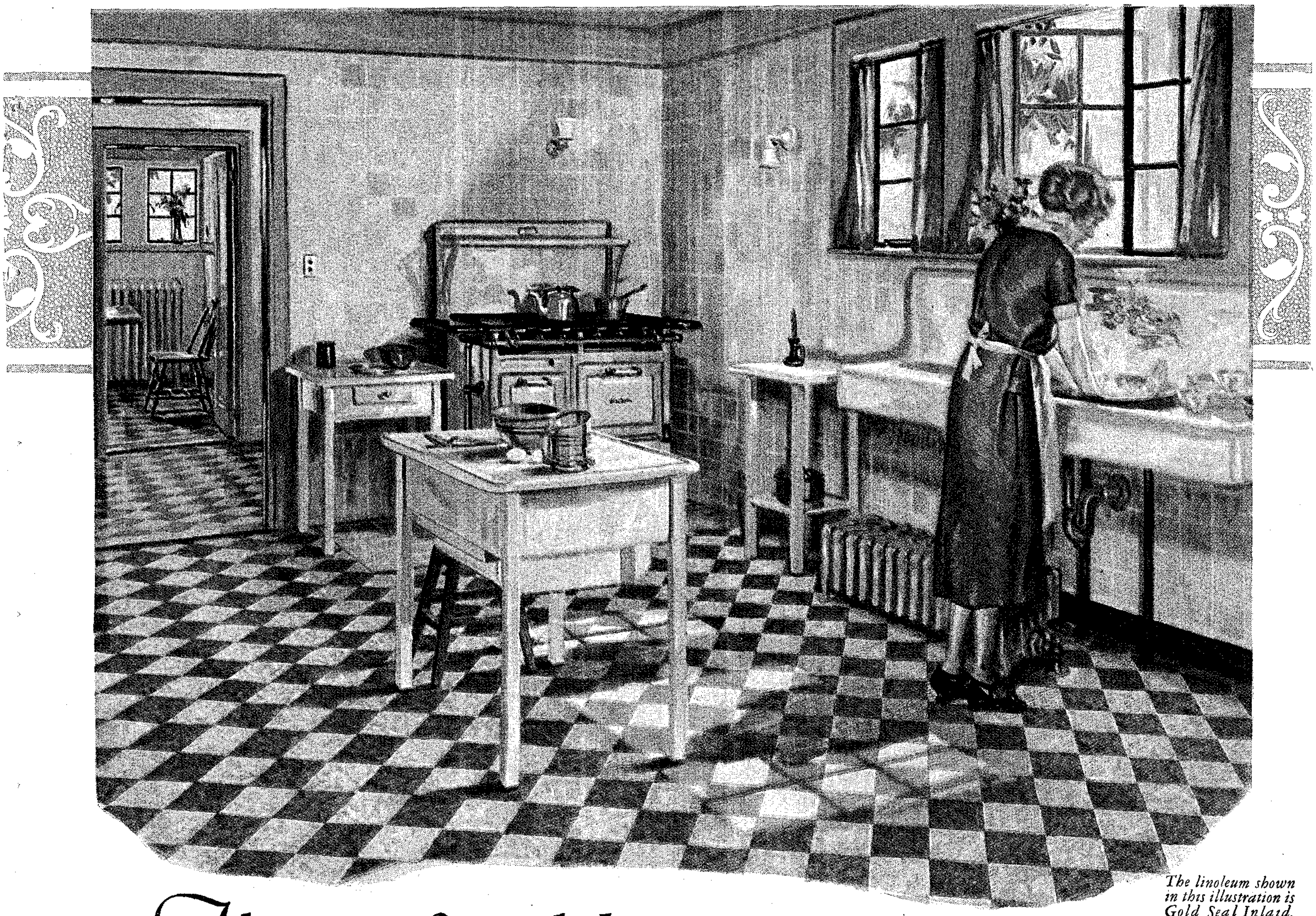

The linoleum shown in this illustration is Gold Seal Inlaid, Belflor Pattern No. 2047-1

Floors of real beauty with economical Gold Seal Inlaids

ARTISTIC harmony—outside and in! That's your first impression of this delightful Long Island home. You can see how cleverly the architect has designed the house to fit the slope of the land. And inside, you are charmed with the handsome floors of *Gold Seal Inlaid* that complement the sturdy picturesqueness of leaded windows and plastered walls.

In the dining-room, the Inlaid floor has a pattern of velvety black and wine-colored squares. Notice how the rich shades of the floor blend with the color of the walls.

In the kitchen—and in pantry and breakfast room shown in the background—the soft blue and gray floors of *Gold Seal Inlaid* strike a cheerful note of contrast.

Gold Seal Inlaids allow you to work out many fascinating schemes of decoration. You can choose from several different color combinations in soft, prismatic shades—very effective in living-room, dining-room and sun porch. If you prefer, you can have the sharply outlined, clear-toned patterns so popular for kitchen, bathroom, and pantry.

And these luxurious floors are not expensive! *Gold Seal Inlaids* cost very little in the first place, and they wear for years and years. For they are high-grade inlaid linoleum, with the colors going through to the back.

Write for booklets that describe these handsome money-saving floors. Of course, a better plan is to see these Inlaids at your dealer's, for pictures cannot truly reproduce the lovely colors.

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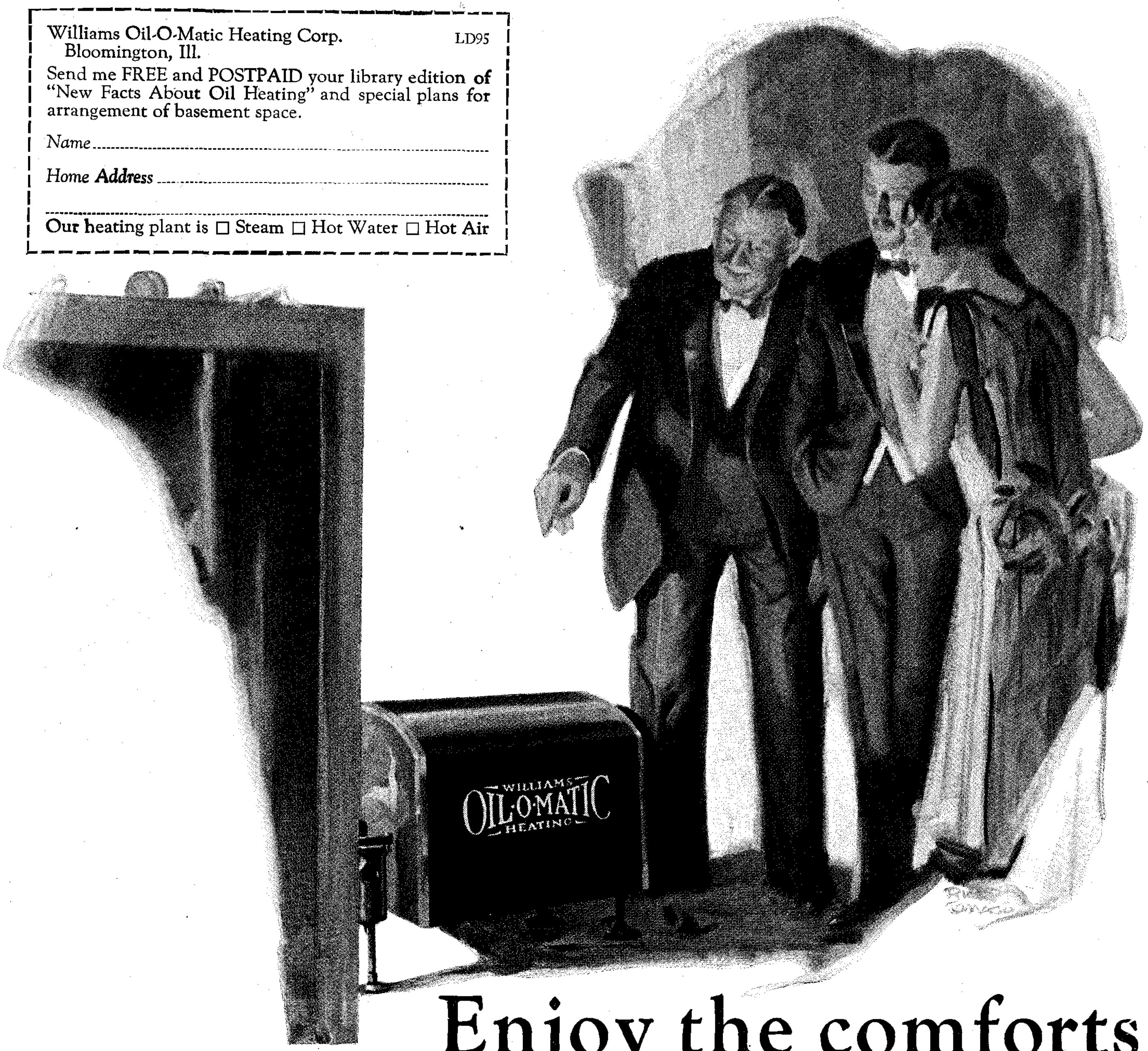

Enjoy the comforts brought by heating your home this better way

You cannot hire men to do what Oil-O-Matic does for you. So any home owner who "puts up" with coal does so now only because he wants to. This modern method, proved for nearly seven years, is available to every home owner with any type of good heating plant.

Forget your heating problem

With an Oil-O-Matic your home can be heated better than it ever was with coal. Consistently, day after day, all season long. Heat is always at hand, independent of any effort on your part.

During the fall and spring, when a coal fire is hard to regulate, you will have just the amount of heat you enjoy, without any thought of building or banking fires.

Rooms that have been hard to heat will be comfortable. Your basement will be usable. Curtains, wall paper and white woodwork stay clean longer. Old folks, invalids, and children benefit from the uniform temperature. Servants are easier to retain.

This explains oil heating

A storage tank for oil is installed. Your oil dealer keeps it filled. The oil is drawn in automatically from this tank into the Oil-O-Matic.

Your Oil-O-Matic is connected to the front of your present furnace or boiler. No part goes inside. It supplies oil as fuel in place of coal, so nebulized as to produce an intense, pure flame. Hotter than a great bed of red hot coals.

In your living room is a thermostat connected with the Oil-O-Matic downstairs. This automatically starts and stops the burner as the room temperature varies. Simply set the indicator at the temperature you enjoy and forget you have a heating plant. Everything else is done automatically. No fireman is required. No ashes to remove. No smoke, soot or odor.

Every user is enthusiastic

As the result of absolute and complete automatic control, more Oil-O-Matics are installed in homes than any other type. Oil-O-Matic will be your choice, too, if you want everything that science and the largest oil burner manufacturer can give you.

Only those who act promptly can be sure of having Oil-O-Matic heat this fall. See a demonstration today. You may pay for it while you enjoy it, if you prefer.

Send for the valuable book offered in the coupon above.

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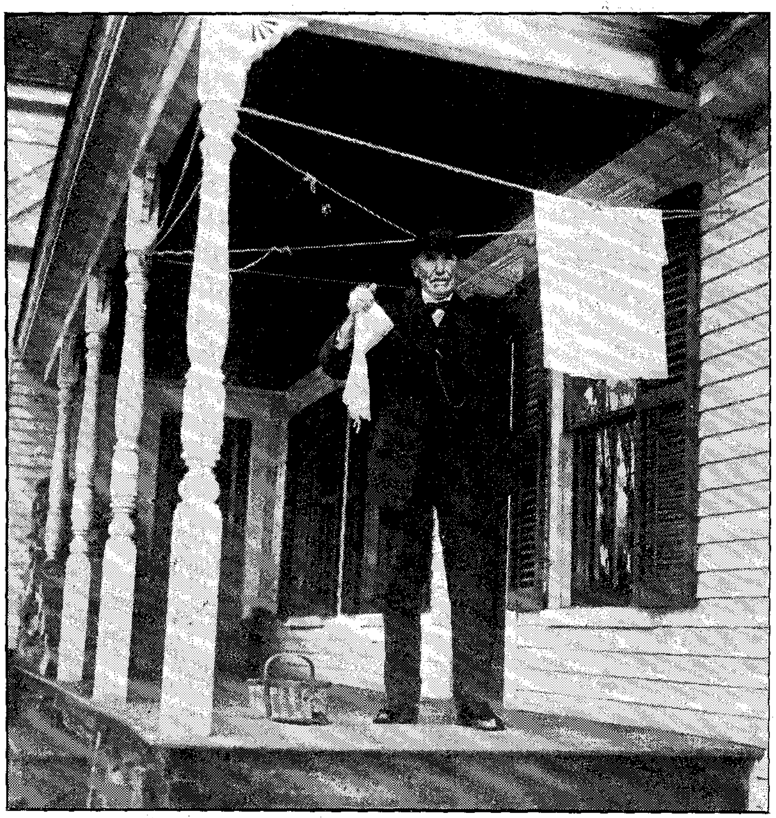
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

"I DIDN'T RAISE MY BOY TO BE A PRESIDENT"

"HE KNEW I EXPECTED TO FIND that woodbox filled, and he wanted it filled before I got in. Maybe you'd call that training. A child ought to know what's expected of him, and he ought to do it. *Cal did!* There wasn't any talk about it, either."

Thus spake the father of the President of the United States to Rose C. Feld, she tells us, after recalling an incident of Calvin Coolidge's boyhood. One midnight, in winter, when it was bitterly cold, he got up and put on his clothes. A school-teacher who boarded at the Coolidge place heard his movements and called to ask him what he was doing. He replied that he was going out to fill the woodbox, having forgotten to do so. She tried to reassure him, we read, and urged him to postpone that "chore" until the morning, but he paid no heed to her—he went out and filled that woodbox, according to the paternal expectation.

In the course of an illuminating talk with Col. John Coolidge, Miss Feld sought to learn whether there was anything "modern" in the bringing up of the President—whether, for instance, the youthful Calvin had been encouraged to "express himself"—but the response, we learn, was a somewhat dour denial. From her account of the conversation in *Success* we glean:



Underwood & Underwood copyrighted photograph

HIS SON IS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

But that doesn't deter Col. John Coolidge from hanging out the family wash at his Vermont farmhouse.

"Did you have any theories of training a boy?" I asked Colonel John.

"Theories? No! What do you mean by theories?" he replied.

I found myself doing most of the talking. I told him what some of our modern educators were trying to do in the way of bringing up children. I spoke of making a friend of the child, of letting the child express himself.

The Colonel, it seemed to me, looked a little bit disgusted.

"So that's what they call it?" he said at last. "They call that training, do they? It doesn't seem to me that children of to-day get much of anything that I would call training. Modern children tell their parents what's to be done. It wasn't so in the old days."

"What was it like in the old days?" I asked, thinking I had found an opening. "How was your son brought up?"

"Oh, I don't know! Cal was a good boy. There was nothing unusual about him. Most parents think their children are wonderful and brilliant. I never did. Cal was just a common, ordinary boy—the same as the other boys who grew up around here. He always minded what I told him. I never had to tell him to do a thing twice. I knew when I told him to do anything, it would be done."

He paused.

Many great men, when asked for the cause of their eminence, tell of the training their mothers gave them. President Coolidge's mother died when he was very young, and even in the days before her death was very much of an invalid. The care of the boy, therefore, descended upon the shoulders of the stern, quiet New Englander whose hours were filled with the duties conferred upon him by his neighbors. For in his time, Colonel Coolidge was road commissioner, constable, sheriff, postmaster. Raising a boy under these conditions, plus supervising a farm, must have been something of a job. How did he do it? It seemed interesting to find out whether the Colonel had any theories or tenets about bringing up children.

"I never made any rules," he said. "The more rules you make the more there are to break. Rules aren't any good."

That sounded modern, but I was afraid to tell him so. He might stop talking. I hastened to inquire:

"Did you ever try to get the confidence of the boy and make a friend of him? Did he tell you his troubles when he was young?"

A questioning look passed over his face.

"Is that a new theory, too? No. I never did what you call making a friend of Cal. I don't think that's the business of a parent. His duty is to instil a respect for law and order in his children. As for troubles, Cal never had any. What kind of troubles could he have?"

"He might have some troubles at school or quarrels with his friends."

"Oh, that's what you mean by troubles? Well, I don't know whether he had any or not. He never told me about them. He wasn't the talking kind. He always knew how to keep his mouth shut. Talking never helps none."

He shut his mouth tightly. The swish of Aurora's wet cloth on the kitchen shelves could be heard in the silence. I remembered a story I had heard illustrating the Colonel's aversion to dancing.

"They say," I began, not too boldly, "that you think dancing is wicked. They tell a story of Cal and his sister going to a dance one night where Cal only stood by and watched, but where his sister danced. They say that when the two came home, you asked them whether they had danced, and after hearing the answer of each, you rewarded Cal with a quarter and (I was going to add) almost broke his sister's heart by your stern silence with her," but I remembered and caught myself in time.

"Who tells that story?" he wanted to know.

It was the little school-teacher who had once lived with them who had told it to me, herself, as a matter of fact, but I didn't like to tell him that. It seemed unkind to her.

"Oh, I don't know," I answered. "But do you think dancing is wicked for the young?"

"I don't know anything about modern young people. I never danced. My father never danced. My grandfather never danced. Cal never danced. It ain't done none of us any harm."

"No, but your grandson dances."

He looked up quickly.

"I had nothing to do with that. Maybe he does dance. I reckon he took dancing lessons. But I had nothing to do with that. I calculate it won't hurt him."

"Did Cal get much money to spend when he was young?" I asked.

"Much money? No. I reckon not. What would he be doing with money? He got what he needed."

A stray memory seemed to warm him up.

"He always got money when he asked for it. I never asked any questions and sent it to him. Some time ago I was up in his room here looking over some old papers and books. Among them I found an old expense book. There he had written down all the sums he had ever received and all the expenditures he had made with the money. When he bought a newspaper he wrote it down. When he bought writing paper, the sum went down. When he bought a postage stamp, it went down. Everything went down. The two sides balanced to a penny. I suppose you might call that training."

Underwood & Underwood copyrighted photograph

HE NEVER DISOBEYED HIS FATHER

Calvin Coolidge at the age of three, when he began to prove himself a model son.

There was the least suspicion of twinkle in his eye.

Still with modern theories in mind, Miss Feld sought to learn whether Calvin Coolidge had represt the natural vivacity of boyhood. "Was he mischievous?" she inquired, and the Colonel responded.

"Mischievous? No! I reckon not. He was a quiet boy and always attended to his business. He respected his elders and respected the law."

Again a passing spurt of interest and enthusiasm.

"When he was Governor of Massachusetts there was a police strike, you'll remember. They told him then that if he got himself mixed up in it, it would mean the smashing of his political career. They told him he couldn't be Governor again. You know what he answered? He said he didn't care whether or not he was Governor again. His job was to administer the law and see that there was order in the State. That was his duty and a political career was nothing compared to that."

"Well, you raised him along those lines, didn't you? You raised him to be Governor—and you raised him to be President."

"No! I raised him to be the kind of man he is, maybe. I don't know. Maybe he would have been that kind of man, anyway. He just grew up, natural."

"Did you want him to be a lawyer?"

"I don't know that I ever gave much thought as to what I wanted him to be. When he was small I thought he might make a good druggist or doctor. He seemed to have a pretty good head on his shoulders."

And then, surprizingly: "His sister, Abigail, had a good head too. She taught school when she was thirteen."

"That was splendid!" I said, remembering that young Abigail had died when she was about sixteen.

"Yes, but Cal wasn't so smart and different that anybody could notice it. He was just a common ordinary boy."

But Miss Feld was not wholly unrewarded in her search for outbreaks of human nature on the part of the youthful Calvin Coolidge. After leaving the uncompromising Colonel, she turned for information to the President's maternal aunt, Gracia Wilder, whose home is next door. She is "a great hand at raising poultry," we are told, and from her the author of the article learned of some mild escapades of the budding President as a lad. We read:

I went in to pay my respects to her before starting on my tramp down to my lodgings. In spite of the fact that she is over eighty and not very strong, she remembered me, recalling the first name, not the second.

We talked about Cal. That was natural. In the course of the conversation I laughingly made the remark:

"Too bad he was such a blameless angel when he was young. He hardly sounds like a boy you'd like to know."

Mrs. Wilder laughed quietly.

"He was no blameless angel! I knew him. He and my boy Allan used to play together.

"Cal used to sleep here with Allan very often, especially when we were sugarin'. He liked sleepin' here. All boys like sleepin' away from home.

"I remember one morning the boys got up after we had our breakfast. They both sat down at the table. Allan pushed the meat platter over to Cal. I could see what they were doing from where I stood at the stove.

"Cal carefully trimmed all the pieces of meat on the plate and forked the lean pieces onto his own. Then he passed the fat to Allan.

"Luckily Allan was like Jack Spratt's wife so it was all right.

"I don't think Cal would have done it at home. Cal was quiet—but he wasn't dead!"

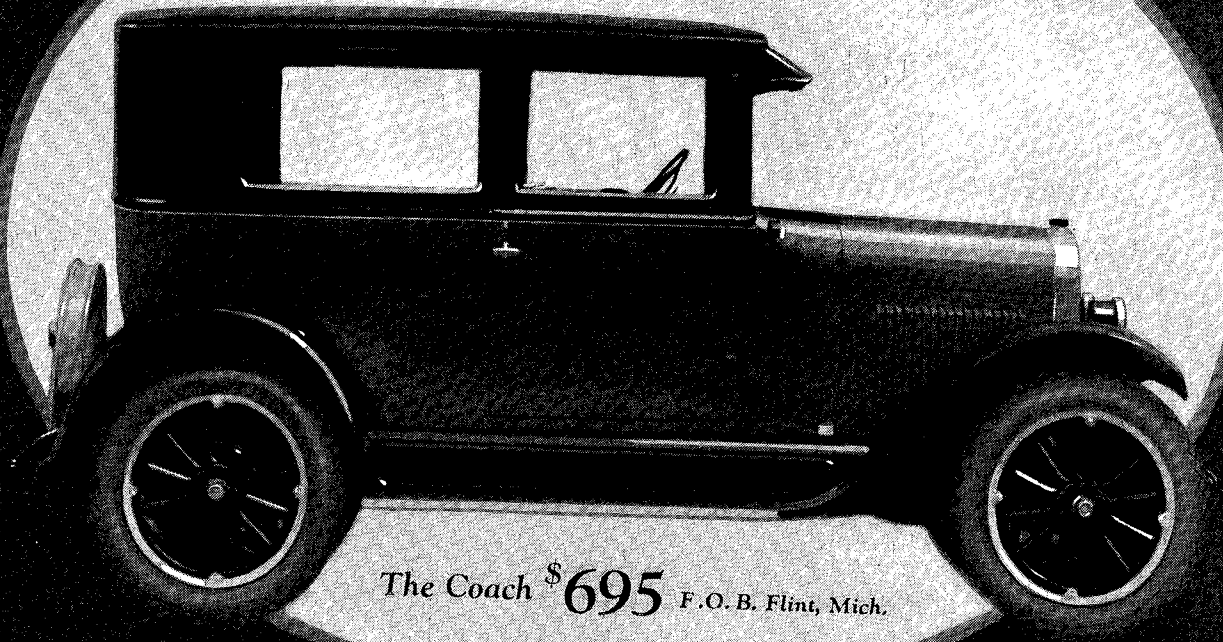
Underwood & Underwood copyrighted photograph

AS HE CONTINUED TO QUALIFY FOR PRESIDENT

At the age of seven young Calvin Coolidge was still living up to his early promise of decorum.

CHEVROLET

for Economical Transportation



The Coach $695 F.O.B. Flint, Mich.

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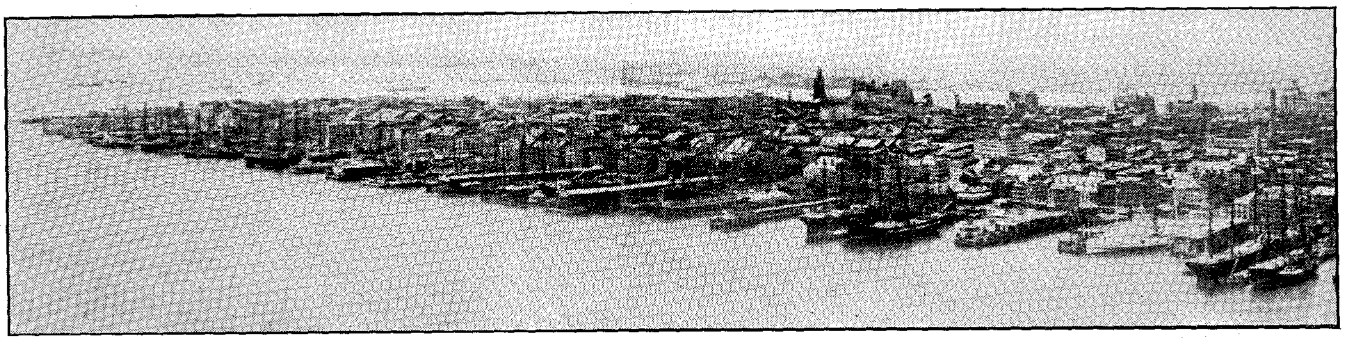


THE SKY-LINE OF NEW YORK, AS SEEN BY THE FIRST FLOCK OF "PERSONALLY CONDUCTED" GLOBE-TROTTERS

HOW THE FIRST COOK'S TOUR ADMIRED OUR ICE-WATER

THOSE CLINKING PITCHERS OF "ADAM'S ALE" on every American hotel table made more impression on the conductor of the first "personally conducted tour around the world" than did the Rocky Mountains, we are told by Edgar Allen Forbes, who gives the world some chronicles of that quaint event. He suggests the possibility, however, that the hit made by American ice-water on the cicerone of that pioneer party may have been partly due to the fact that Thomas Cook—for it was the original Cook that undertook the job—was himself an ardent temperance advocate. Mr. Forbes writes of him playfully as "a topnotcher among those who have made England famous abroad," and adds:

"Ask the average man to call the names of the Britishers who are best known in America, and the roll-call will be something like this:

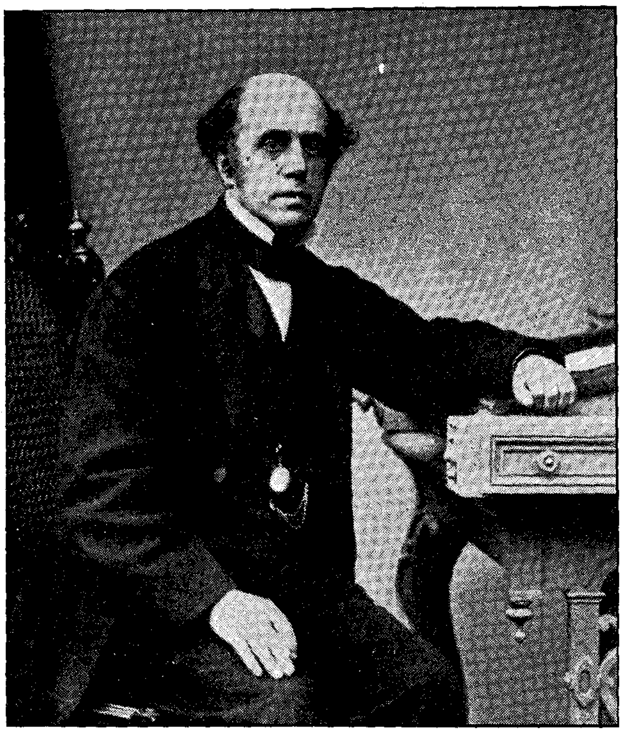
"One Prince—Wales.

"Two Georges—the Third and Lloyd.

"One Johnny—Walker.

"Two Thomases—Lipton and Cook."

The year of the first Cook's tour around the world, 1872, was a great year for travel, says Mr. Forbes, inasmuch as it was the year "when Phineas Fogg (under the management of Jules Verne) made his 'Tour of the World in Eighty Days.'" Thomas Cook's first globe-girdling tour was less sensational than that of Jules Verne's hero, but it has its points of retrospective interest. We learn that Cook "learned the tourist business as a Baptist home missionary and temperance lecturer." But he was also "a first-class carpenter, which explains his skill in constructing travel itineraries." Writing in *The World Traveler*, Mr. Forbes continues:



Photographs by courtesy of *The World Traveler* (New York)

THE PERSONAL CONDUCTOR HIMSELF

Thomas Cook, who led a pioneer flock of tourists around this planet in 1872 and praised our baggage-checking system.

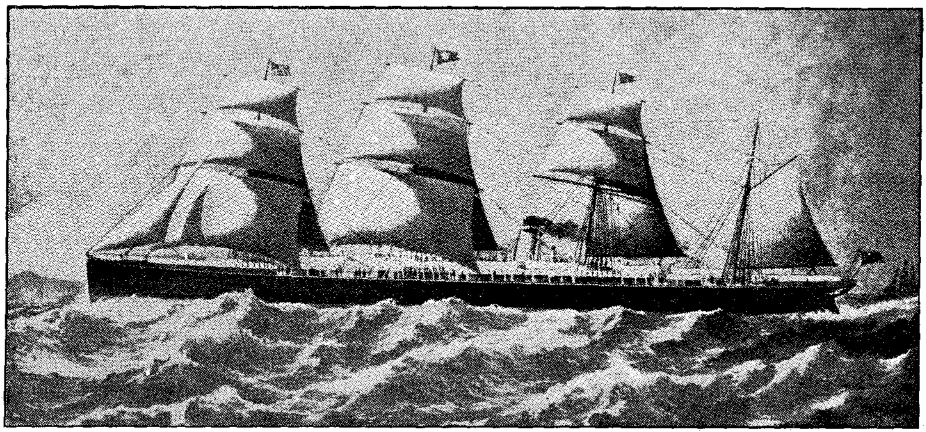
> He was too religious to be personally attractive, until he accidentally got into the travel business, and he had his heart set on driving the Demon Rum out of the British Empire. I am told that the Demon still carries on in that tight little isle, in spite of the 150 offices established by Thomas & Son throughout the world.
>
> That pioneer tour around the world was 222 days long, but the last two months were spent in Egypt and Palestine. The party which he took around—and it is curious that not one of them is mentioned in any of his eighteen letters, tho we know that four were total abstainers—consisted of ten members: "Two Englishmen, a Scotchman, a Greek, a Russian, three American gentlemen, and one English and one American lady." No modern tour manager can claim, with this international line-up waiting to grab the best carriages—that the task of keeping a world-party sweet-tempered was easier in 1872.
>
> America was the first of the quaint and curious lands upon which the goggles of the pioneer party were turned. The S. S. *Oceanic* rushed them across the Atlantic in a little more than three weeks, and the Grand Central Hotel of New York had the distinction of being the first to paste labels on their bags. They landed on the day when "the Red Stockings" of Boston beat "The Mutuals" of New York by a score of 7 to 3; the game is duly described in the New York *Herald* of October 17, but I find no mention of the arrival of the tourists. The little old town of Manhattan seems to have made as little impression on Mr. Cook as his party did on the town; even Brooklyn is not mentioned, tho there was a Mexican Wild West Show shooting up the suburb that week.
>
> The globe-trotters saw America with the usual thoroughness. From New York they jumped to Niagara Falls, and then to Detroit, Chicago, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. The intervening distances were covered mainly by night runs, but they were not conscious of having overlooked much. New Yorkers had told them what kind of a town was Boston, and San Francisco naturally gave them a clear idea about Los Angeles harbor.
>
> The detailed itinerary is difficult to work out, for the tour manager was not a careful and consistent chronicler. His days and dates are frequently mixed or missing, so the following reconstruction is put together somewhat like that of prehistoric skeletons in the museums.
>
> Reconstructed Itinerary—Section 1. 1872.
>
> (This itinerary is subject to alterations by the printer, at his expense.)
>
> September 24. Leave Leicester for Liverpool, via the Peak of Derbyshire route. (Farewell view of England and true civilization.)
>
> September 26. Sail from Liverpool by the luxurious S. S. *Oceanic*, of the White Star Line. (Tips to ocean stewards left to individual discretion.)
>
> October 17. Arrive New York, U. S. A. Accommodations at Grand Central Hotel. (Members who blow out the gas do so at their own expense.)
>
> October 17-20. In New York. Sightseeing drives about the native city to observe the quaint life of the Americans.
>
> October 21. Leave New York via Erie Railway. (Members who prefer to walk should proceed by Jersey City ferry.)
>
> October 22. Arrive Buffalo. After viewing the buffaloes, we shall continue to Niagara Falls. (International Hotel.)
>
> October 23. Leave Niagara Falls by the Great Western

Railway of Canada. Arrive Detroit same day. (Russell Hotel; beverages at individual expense except when ordered by the tour manager.)

October 24. Continue to Chicago by Michigan Central Railway. (Sherman House Hotel. Transfer bus tickets provided.)

October 26. En route via Burlington Route, crossing the famous Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Restaurant-car attached.

October 27. Continue via Union Pacific Railway through the Prairies and Prairie-dogs of Nebraska, the Buttes and Indians of Montana, and the Mormons of Utah. (Twenty minutes for nourishment at meal-stations; no afternoon tea.)



SHE WAS THE FINEST PASSENGER VESSEL AFLOAT IN HER DAY

The *Oceanic*, which carried the first circumplanetary Cook's tour across the Atlantic. She had been launched the previous year.

October 28. Arrive Salt Lake City. (Walker Hotel.) Visit Brigham Young and other points of interest.

October 29. Leave for San Francisco via Central Pacific. Forty-five miles of snow-sheds without additional charge.

October 30-31. In San Francisco. (Grand Hotel.) Visit the Ferry Building, the Barbary Coast, and other scenic spots. Climb Twin Peaks for inspiring view of Oakland and other rural centers. (Picture post-cards and Indian souvenirs for friends in England should be posted on this date.)

November 1. Sail from San Francisco by S. S. *Colorado* of the Pacific Mail Line. (The transit of the Pacific will afford ample opportunity for members to record in their diaries their impressions of the American and his weird customs and language.)

The comments made by the first Cook's tourists on America have not come down to us, but the impressions of Thomas Cook himself appear to be a matter of record. Mr. Forbes writes:

Now what do you suppose made the greatest hit with Mr. Cook during his two weeks of seeing America? New York? No; it is barely mentioned. Chicago? No; it was just a city recovering from a fire. The Rocky Mountains? No; they were "a disappointment." The charm of American women? Guess again; apparently Thomas did not see any.

What, then? Four outstanding features—the life of the prairies; the Sierra Nevadas; our system of checking baggage; and the jugs of ice-water on the hotel tables. Mr. Cook had a keen appreciation of ice-water and he passed over all the other glories of California to mention the plenitude of our national beverage. In fact, he seemed to like every feature of our hotels, especially the variety of the menu and the absence of fire-water from the tables. He also liked our prices, which were from $3 to $4.50 per day, inclusive.

But he did not wax enthusiastic over our railways, tho he considered our open-work coaches a great improvement over the English compartment-cars, so far as long journeys were concerned. But our open-work sleeping-cars—horrors! "The admixture of strangers and sexes is very repulsive to English travelers"—which possibly explains why so few of them get farther west than Central Park. The speed of our trains also was criticized; he pulled his trusty timepiece on our crack "Pacific Express" and found that it averaged only nineteen or twenty miles an hour, including stops for eats. But he commended our "lie-over tickets."

Only twice in the 3,300 miles did the globe-trotters get excited over scenery. There is not a word of comment about Niagara Falls, and they seem to have had no thrills elsewhere until they reached the great open spaces where men are cow-punchers. On the dusty prairies between Omaha and Cheyenne they kept the windows open lest they miss an antelope or a wolf or a prairie-dog; and when chance brought a parade of 500 Sioux Indians near the train, the joy of world-travel began to be appreciated. Thomas, in particular, was quite wrought up over it. He says that it brought to mind the days of thirty years earlier, when he had conducted thousands of the youth of Leicester to a John C. Fremont panorama of the Western Plains. "Little did I dream," said Mr. Cook, "that it would ever be my privilege to cross those same Prairies." And he promised that he would have "another long string of facts to communicate when next I take the platform of our Leicester Temperance Hall."

What Mr. Cook said about our Sierra Nevadas ought to make the Southern Pacific tear out some of the snow-sheds beyond Truckee and raise the rates—especially when you remember that the praise came from a reticent man and a traveler of more than thirty years' experience in Europe. "The glimpses we got (through the slots in the snow-sheds) were grand beyond description, surpassing in some respects the greatest of the Alpine route." Southern Pacific publicity department will please copy.

The voyage of the S. S. *Colorado* across the Pacific then required almost a month; there is no mention of calling at Honolulu, and Mr. Cook distinctly says that they saw neither steamer nor craft of any description on the great ocean. But they crossed the 180th Meridian, with the usual result that a day was dropt from the calendar and events of two days were crowded into diaries made for one.

Apparently it was the "jinrikisha" which made the biggest hit with the party while in Japan. It had been invented only two years before, and was such a novelty that Mr. Cook bought one to show the folks in Leicester and London. But there is no record of his purchasing any kimonos or cultured pearls or cigaret-cases with stork-and-bamboo designs. And there is never a word of censure about the geisha girl, or "the admixture of strangers and sexes" in the bathing-pools, or the exhilarating influence of the honorable *sake*. Possibly the tour manager was too busy giving a vision of the travel future to the ancestors of the Japan Tourist Bureau; possibly the party was too conscious of its Occidental dignity to permit of any high-jinks in Japan. Still, there was that Greek—and the Russian!

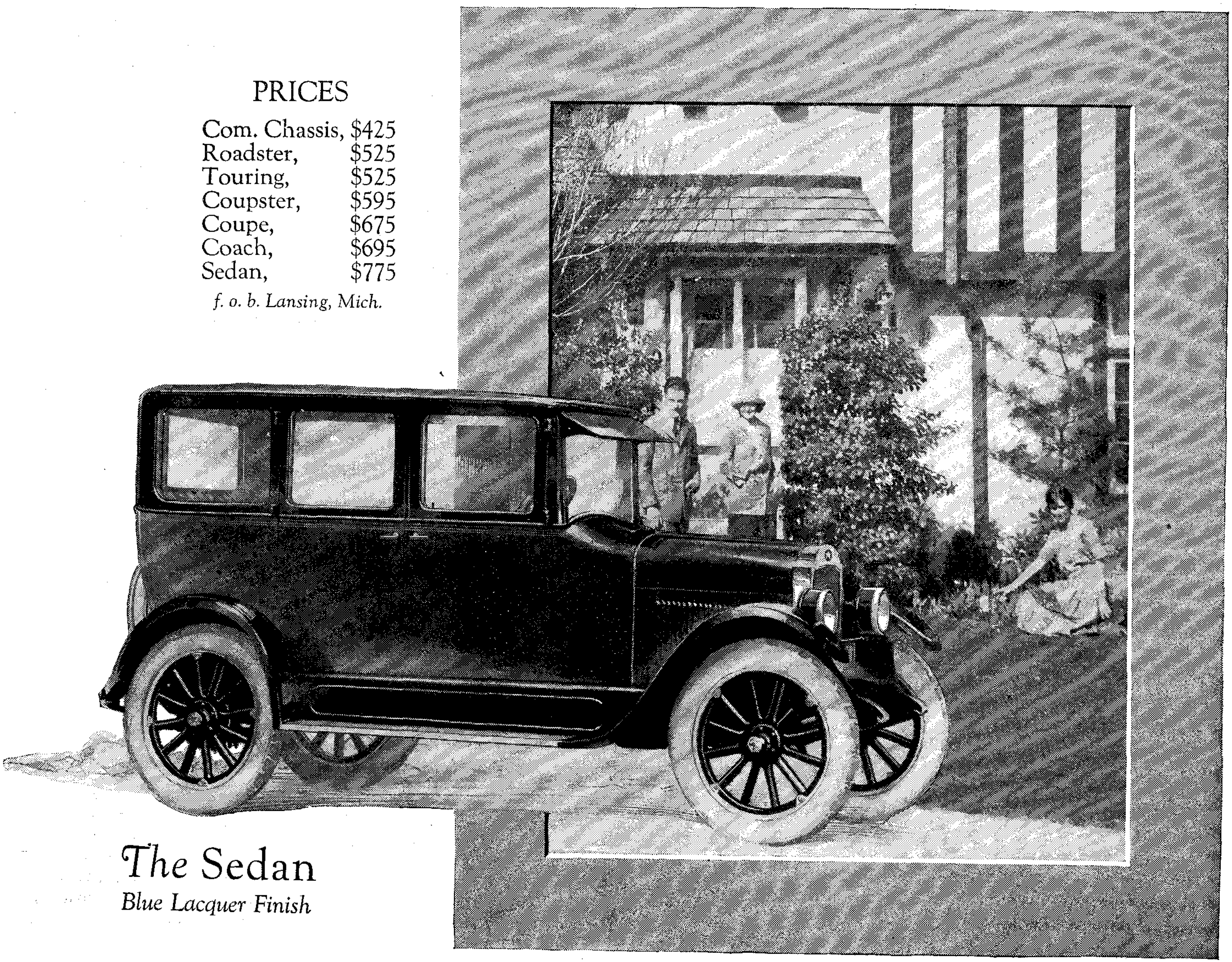
It was too early, we are told, for the wonders of China, which had no railways in those days. Only a part of one day was spent in China proper, and that was in Shanghai. Mr. Forbes continues:

At Hongkong, also, their stay was brief; they did not have time even to visit Canton. Otherwise, they might have had less to say about the odors of Shanghai. Like most tourists, they were altogether too sensitive about odors in the Orient.

Before leaving Leicester, it seems that the tour manager included in his outfit a generous supply of literature to be handed out around the world. Not tourist literature, but "Malt Liquor Lectures," "History of Teetotalism" and "Reminiscences of Teetotalism"—just as Oglethorpe's expedition to found a colony in Georgia brought along a supply of "Friendly Admonitions to Drinkers of Brandy" for the future edification of Atlanta. But Thomas seems to have forgotten about his cherished cargo of leaflets. There is no record of his handing any out in America, not even in Chicago.

At Singapore, however, he went out one night on a little sight-seeing excursion of his own, and chance brought him to a little shop on which he saw the magic sign: "TEMPERANCE STAR!" He hurried inside and found it to be a place where soft drinks were sold. To whom, he does not say; if you know Singapore, you will wonder. And there was also a file of the "Band of Hope Review." This arid spot in the great moist oasis of the Orient gave Thomas a brilliant idea. He hastened back to the steamer and brought to the shop his entire cargo of "Malt Liquor Lectures," etc., and contributed them to the uplift of Singapore. Judging from what I have seen on occasional visits to that sailors' snug harbor, this lightening of his luggage and of his conscience robbed Singapore of none of its "points of interest."

Christmas overtook the P. & O. *Mirzapore* off the coast of Ceylon, and it was celebrated on board near the harbor of Point de Galle, as Colombo was then called. They had three days ashore, but apparently they were spent in mopping perspiration.



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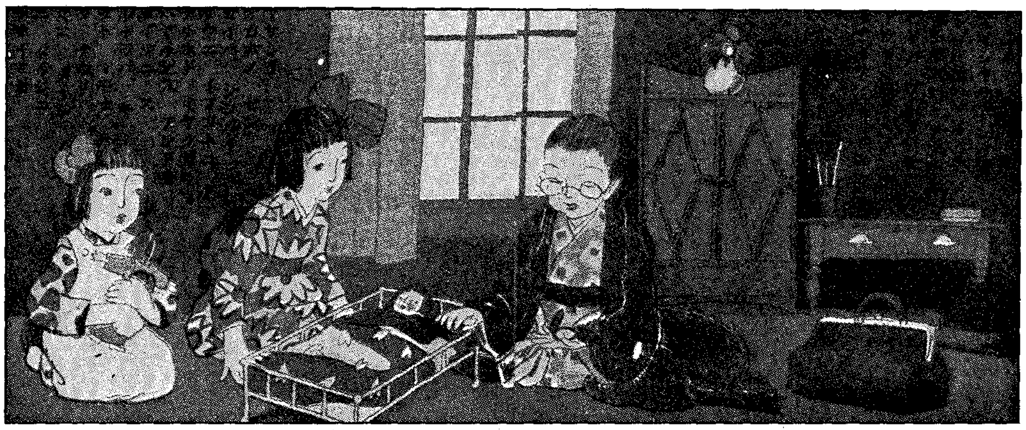
JAPAN'S DEMURE EQUIVALENT FOR KATZENJAMMER KIDS

NO HORRIBLE PRACTICAL JOKES are depicted by the artists who cater to childish playfulness and wonder in Japan, we learn from an article on the children's magazines of that country. And such publications, we are told, play a prominent part in the stock-in-trade of the news-stands of Nippon. In Tokyo alone are published "ten or more" magazines, mostly monthlies, which are devoted entirely to stories and pictures for children, while Osaka and other important cities of the island empire produce their own crop of juvenile periodicals. A survey of this field seems to have convinced Sara Moffatt Schenck, who writes her impressions in the magazine *Japan*, that the Japanese child's appetite for humor asks for more delicacy and grace than the corresponding appetite in most Western countries. Nothing remotely resembling the slapstick of the "comic supplement" appears to find its way into the children's funny pages in Japan. Miss Schenck writes:



Illustrations by courtesy of Japan

THE JAPANESE CHILD TAKES HIS HUMOR SEDATELY

Probably the best way to give the reader an idea of the scope and make-up of these Japanese children's magazines is to select a few typical examples of the different priced books and describe them in detail. The cheaper ones will naturally come first. Among these is one called *Kodomo Ponchi*, which sells for fifteen sen. The title means, "The Children's Punch." Immediately we see that here is foreign influence, for "Ponchi" is simply the transliteration into the Japanese syllabrary of the English word "Punch." There is another publication for adults in Japan known as the Japanese *Punch*, based on the model of the English *Punch*. The name, *Kodomo Ponchi*, simply enables the children to imitate their elders, and has no deeper significance.

Kodomo Ponchi consists of twenty pages, including the cover. It measures four and a half by five inches. Cover and contents are printed on the same kind of thick, roughly glazed paper. Both are very liberally adorned with color—bright red, yellow, blues, and greens. Very little or no white shows, the borders to the pages, consisting of solid red or yellow, and the picture or pictures occupying the entire rest of the page.

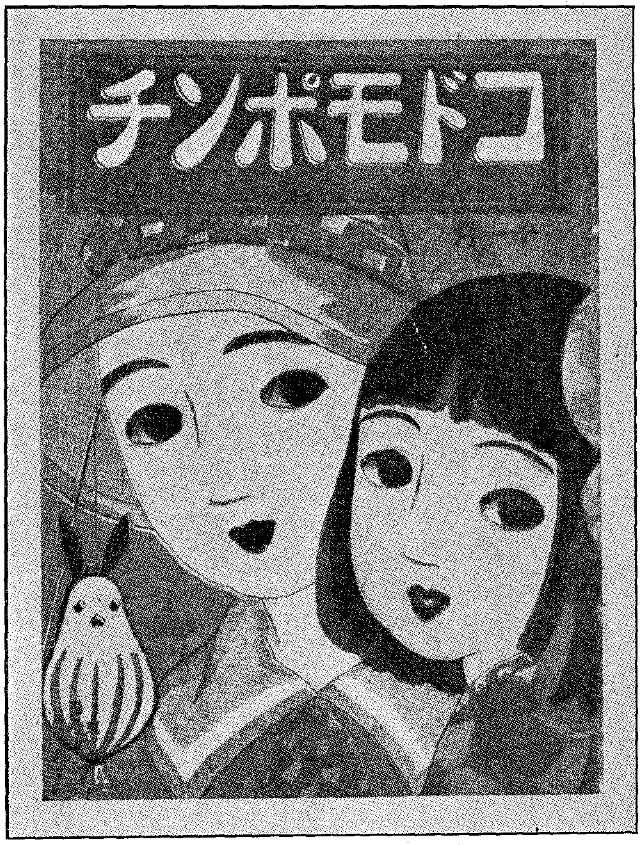
Ideographs in the upper right-hand corner of the number which we have under discussion show it is the issue of November Fifth, Number 11. The cover space is practically filled with a design showing the heads of a little Japanese boy and girl. The features are very striking, with big, black eyes, heavy black hair and eyebrows, and white faces. This treatment may almost be said to be a recognized convention for this subject. The faces are here pictured against a background of yellow on which are a few falling ginkgo-leaves. The ginkgo-tree is held in semi-reverence by the Japanese, and is often seen in temple grounds. It becomes conspicuous in the late autumn when the leaves turn a beautiful deep yellow. The few leaves scattered on the cover of the magazine suggest the season of the year. It might be added that the Japanese child's training in suggestive possibilities begins young, and many examples of more or less subtle suggestion will be noted in these picture-books.

The magazine opens to a double-page picture of a young Japanese boy in a gymnasium suit of the type borrowed from the West. He and his little dog are apparently running in competition with a train. The drawing and colors are crude but full of force, and unmistakably executed by a Japanese. The idea was suggested by the interest among the Japanese youths of to-day in Marathons and cross-country running, an interest that is also a foreign importation. The few words of text are written in *kato-kana* across the top of the picture. *Kato-kana* is the simplest form of written Japanese. It is taught the children first, before they begin to learn the more complex Chinese ideographs, and hence is the medium in which the text of all children's magazines is written. In this picture the words simply mean, "Run, run, run faster than the train, and Ponchi (the name of the dog) will run too."

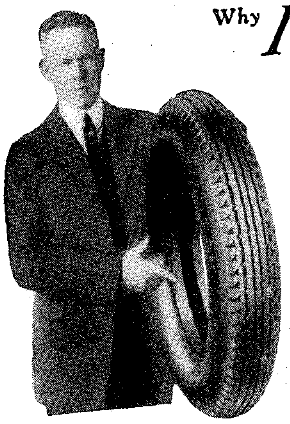
The next two pages are entirely occupied with a series of eight pictures telling the story of an "aborigine," more or less in the feathered head-gear and garb of an American Indian and his somewhat ludicrous adventure with a bright-spotted leopard. A few words of explanation accompany each picture. The series begins in the upper right-hand corner and reads down and across to the last of the series in the lower left-hand corner. Since all Japanese books open from left to right instead of from right to left, the above order is the logical one for a Japanese reader.

A series of pictures also occupies the following two pages. This time it requires six pictures and a few words of text to tell the story of the rescue of a rich young lady from the attack of a mad bull by a poor young man. Both in this series and the one preceding it, the drawing is unfinished but lively, and both are obviously copied from some foreign source.

There is a contrast in this both in the drawing and in the subject of the next double-page picture. The colors are still very simple, the background consisting of solid red. The figures are boldly drawn. A mother in her best clothes is shown going somewhere with her little son and daughter, also in their best clothes. The legend explains that "To-day is the lucky three-five-seven day, and many pretty boys and girls are going to



BEAUTY AND GRACE OF FANTASY ADORN "THE CHILDREN'S *PUNCH*"



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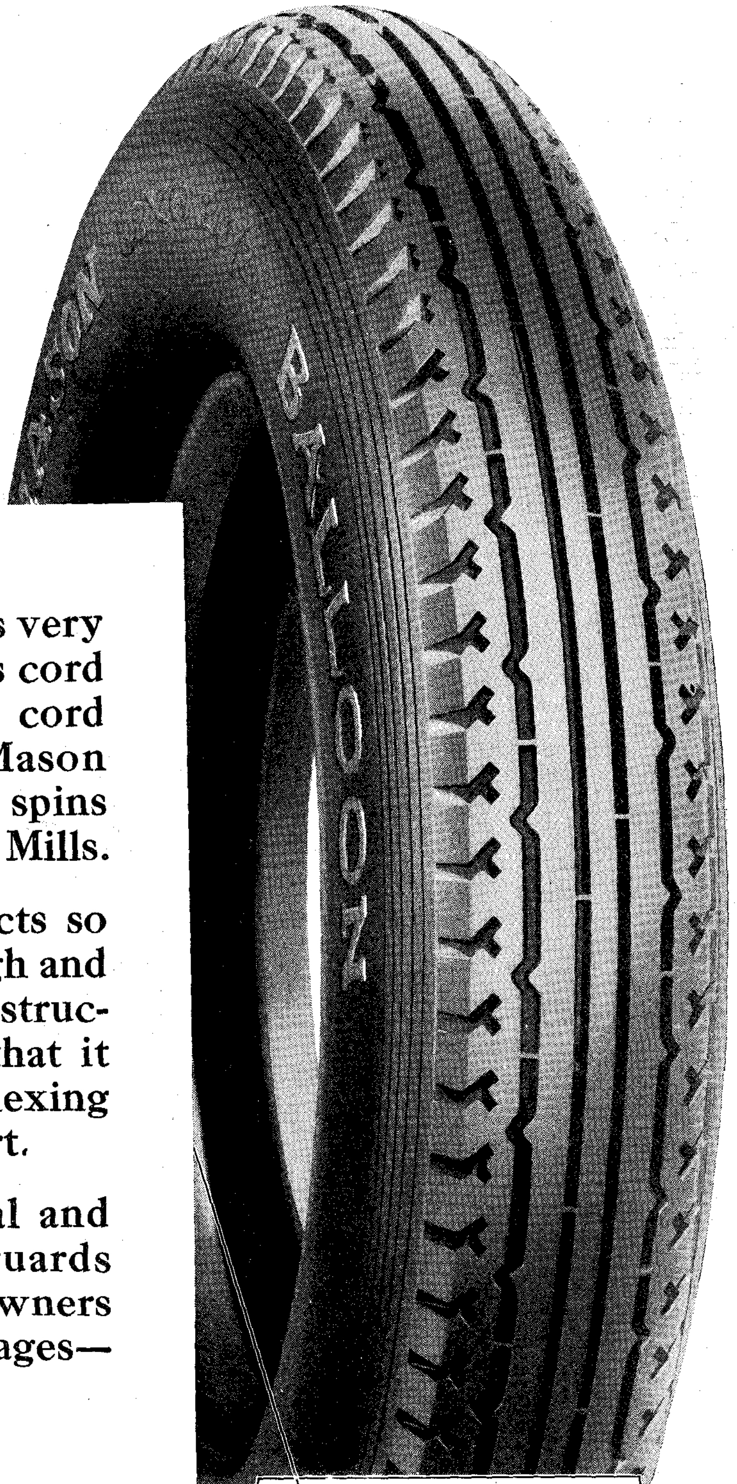

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Greater Comfort
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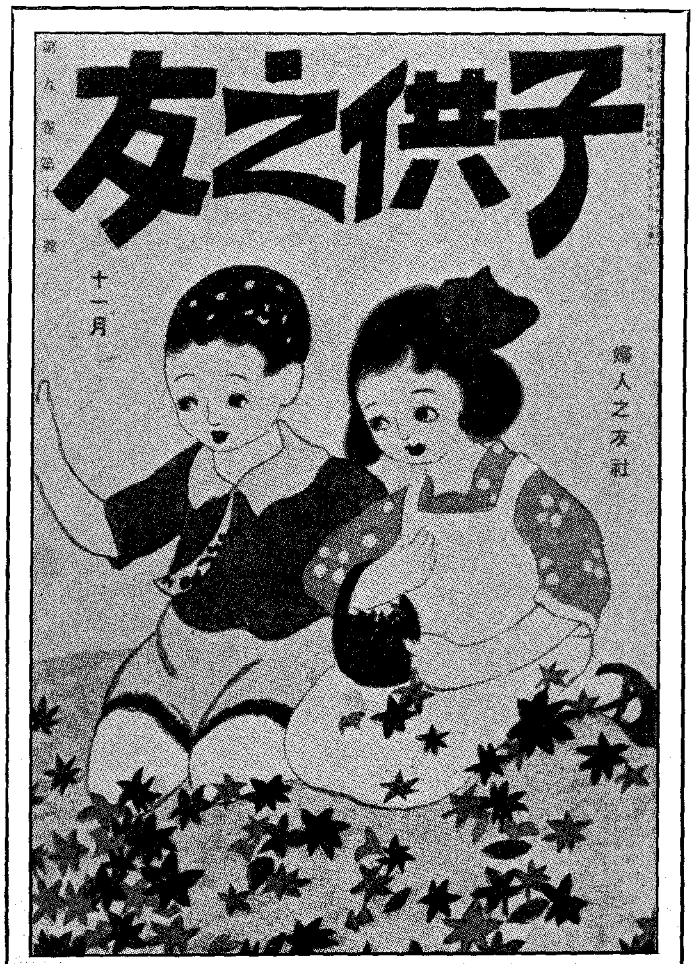
* It will pay you to buy your tires from a responsible tire merchant—one who is building business on the firm foundation of satisfied customers—a merchant who will sell you the kind of tire that will merit your continued patronage. Ask the Mason dealer to show you the tire most suitable for your needs.

MASON TIRE & RUBBER CO. *Kent, O.*

MASON
BALLOONS

> worship at the temples. The three-five-seven day is a day especially set apart for little boys of three and five and little girls of three and seven years of age to visit the parochial temple. This year it fell on the 15th of November. A few fluttering ginkgo-leaves and temple doves lend a final touch of suggestion to the picture.
>
> The center pages contain a story, told in eight successive pictures, of Tonkichi and his ball. As he was playing with his ball, the dog, Ponchi, captured it and started off, but Tonkichi would not let go of the string. Suddenly an eagle appeared and caught the string in his beak. Still Tonkichi would not let go, and so boy, dog, ball, and all sailed into the sky after the eagle. When above the clouds, the string broke and they all fell with a thud. Blue is the predominating color on this page.
>
> There is no particular significance to the double-page picture which follows beyond depicting a group of pretty Japanese children looking at a parrot, a pet not common in the country. The oldest girl holds out a ginkgo-leaf to the bird, while branches of red maple and other autumn leaves again emphasize the fact that it is autumn.


子供之友
十一月
婦人之友社

COVER DESIGN OF *THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND* OF NIPPON

Evidently the Japanese child does not ask for realism. The realm of fancy is opened for him at every hand. We read:

> A very lively imaginative conceit is depicted in the four pictures occupying the next pages. Each picture occupies a vertical half of the page. The background is colored alternately yellow and white; the little boy's kimono is a typical black-and-white check, while the fruit is red, so that a good, bright color scheme is developed. The subject and the drawing are both thoroughly Japanese. The four pictures show Tonkichi and the persimmon-tree. Persimmons, since they ripen in November, are suitable to this number of the magazine. Tonkichi, seeing that they are ripe, takes a pole to knock them down, but as soon as they reach the ground, and before he has time to pick them up, they develop legs and start to run away. He gives chase, but then to his surprize, they sprout wings and fly into the sky, leaving Tonkichi in bewilderment and disappointment.
>
> Across the top of the next two pages is a device that is a favorite with Japanese children. Nearly every number of every magazine contains one of these series. It consists of a succession of small pictures showing an object of which the name is indicated in *kata-kana*. The name of each successive article begins with the last syllable of the name of the preceding article. For example, the first object is *kiku* (chrysanthemum); the next is *kuri-no-mi* (chestnut); the next is *mino* (raincoat); followed by *noshi* (the sign of a gift); followed by *shika* (deer), etc. This is a game that the children play with each other.
>
> Beneath, on the same page with the "shiri-tori" series, is a large picture of a little boy and girl playing in the garden under a chestnut-tree. A ripe bur suddenly falls and hits the boy on the head. His little playmate expresses anger at the bur for this unkind act, and stamps on it so roughly that the bur opens and discloses inside three ripe chestnuts. Again we note that the chestnut story has been selected as being appropriate to the season.
>
> The last two pages of *Children's Punch* are devoted to animal stories of undoubted foreign inspiration. One series of three pictures is the story of certain rabbits who mock at a dog only to be later caught by him. The other series illustrates a monkey juggling eggs to the discomfort of a giraffe and the downfall of the monkey. Neither of these stories are in any way related to Japanese lore.
>
> On the back cover is found a picture of a mother at the door of the house. Before her stand a little boy and girl. The girl holds a basket in her hand. The text announces that this is a "prize" picture, and an inset instructs the reader to guess the missing syllables in the partially indicated words which the mother is shown saying to the children. The answer is to be written on a post-card and sent to the editor, who will give a prize to a certain number of the correct answers. This is the only advertising material, if it can be called such, that appears anywhere in the magazine. The youthful reader receives only that which is intended to amuse or instruct him in exchange for the price of the magazine. The number of children's magazines in the twenty-five sen class is greater than in either the cheaper or the more expensive groups. Differences in the group consist only of variations in contents, for they resemble each other very much in make-up. Titles in this group could be translated into *Children, The Children's World, Youth, The Children's Friend,* etc. We will select the November number of the latter as a typical example, and run briefly through the contents. In size it is six by nine inches, and contains twenty-four pages including the cover, which (as is the case with practically every child's magazine), is of the same kind of paper as the inner pages.
>
> The cover design again displays a standardized little boy and girl. They are kneeling among the bright-colored maple-leaves that strew the ground on this autumn day. The boy is drest in "foreign" clothes, a custom that is becoming more and more prevalent in Japan; and the little girl is very neat in a foreign-style apron. Across the top, in characters, not in *kata-kana*, is written the title, *Kodomo no Tomo,* "The Children's Friend."
>
> The entire space of the first two pages is filled with the picture of a Japanese rice-harvesting scene. It is not badly drawn, and contains a whole chapter of information concerning Japanese customs and practises. Women, with their skirts turned up, are standing in the muddy fields, cutting the ripe rice-stalks by hand; small boys are busy carrying bundles of grain to the edge of the fields, where it is loaded upon the back of a faithful horse; a baby is sitting on one corner of a blanket spread on the ground, and the inevitable tea-pot occupies the other corner. In the distance is the village with its fire-alarm ladder. There is a man hauling a cart; bundles of rice straw piled around the trunks of trees are very typical. Wooden rattles are hung from ropes stretched over the fields to keep the marauding crows from the ripe grain.
>
> At the top of the picture is written a simple little poem or song that may be crudely rendered into something like this:
>
> Harvest, harvest, harvest! How happy and busy is autumn!
> Harvest, harvest, harvest!
> Reaping, reaping, never stopping,
> Piling, piling, never ceasing!
> This year is very lucky,
> Even old Dobbin is glad
> As he goes, hin-hin-hin!
> Harvest, harvest, harvest!
> It's a busy time in the fields.
>
> The next picture is again very instructive to the foreigner and quite as familiar to the Japanese child as the preceding one. It shows a large persimmon-tree, full of ripe fruit, in the garden of a Japanese home. The fruit is being gathered by the grandfather, while the grandmother and the mother are busily engaged in preparing the persimmons for drying. Two well-behaved children look on with interest. The scene, from the two chattering crows to the straining old man, is full of entertaining action and striking coloring.
>
> Picture number three departs from old customs, and we have the view of a very modern Japanese school, the teachers and pupils in foreign clothes, going through the daily physical and

On your Salivary Glands depend the *Safety* and *Loveliness* of your Teeth

How you can restore the normal alkaline flow of these glands

SALIVA should flow over your teeth to the extent of several pints daily. These alkaline fluids were intended by nature to counteract the acids that collect on your teeth from food.

But few people today have this normal salivary flow. The salivary glands do not get sufficient stimulation from the soft, sweet foods we eat. They slow down more and more. And your teeth, unprotected, gradually decay.

The greatest modern dental authority in his latest book makes this conclusion, "A salivary stimulant should be used in order to promote and educate the activity of the salivary glands."

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PEBECO is the only safe salivary stimulant known. Its effect is accomplished by promoting the flow of your natural, alkaline saliva. As soon as Pebeco enters your mouth the salivary glands flow more freely. You can feel the difference.

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Do not let your teeth deteriorate. Learn to keep them white and safe with the tooth paste that restores the natural protective function of your salivary glands.

* * *

Send today for a ten days' trial tube of Pebeco. See how white and shining your teeth can be—how fresh and wholesome your mouth will feel. Wherever you go you can be proud of your teeth and confident they are truly safe.

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FROM morning till night, as you smile and laugh and talk—people are noticing your teeth. Keep them shining and safe with Pebeco.

TODAY anyone can have that important charm—healthy, shining teeth.

Use the tooth paste that increases your alkaline saliva and counteracts the acids of decay as fast as they form.

With Pebeco you will always smile beautifully. You will know your teeth are protected—day and night.

LEARN to keep your teeth white and strong with the tooth paste that restores the natural protective function of your salivary glands.

FREE OFFER!

Send coupon today for free generous tube of Pebeco

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Sole Distributors, Dept. G-31, 635 Greenwich St., New York, N.Y.
Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

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Prevent tooth trouble

The Safe Way to Protect Your Beauty and Health

Use COLGATE'S

It removes causes of tooth decay

GOOD TEETH are as necessary to good looks as pretty eyes and a lovely complexion. And good teeth are more necessary to good health than they are to beauty. Today dental science, through preventive dentistry, is trying to save teeth from decay—to combat infections that may destroy your health and happiness. Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream always has been in the forefront of this scientific move for better teeth and health.

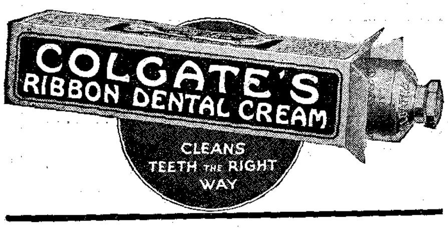
"Washes" does not scour

Colgate's is a preventive dentifrice—safe, effective, and pleasant to use because of its delightful taste. It *removes causes* of tooth decay by the gentle "washing" action of its non-gritty chalk and tasteless soap. These are the two ingredients that authorities say are most important in a dentifrice.

Of course there are no curative claims for Colgate's. No tooth paste or powder can cure. That is a dentist's function. Colgate's keeps your teeth clean, and cleanliness is the best preventive measure known.

Colgate's is free from grit and harsh drugs. It is sensibly made, sensibly advertised and sold at a sensible price—25c for the large tube, at your favorite store.

COLGATE & CO.—*Established 1806*



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

setting-up exercises. "One, two, three! One, two, three!" is written beneath. Every child who reads the magazine has probably gone through such exercises in school; it is part of their normal life, and none of them know—and this also applies to the teachers—that the procedure is an importation unknown in "old Japan."

A story of George Washington follows, with American magazine type of illustration. The whole thing has been frankly copied from an American book and was only slightly retouched by the Japanese artist. The scene shows an American colonial room with George in his soldier's uniform, trying to obtain his mother's consent to join the Army.

Another picture is as European as the last is American. A group of children are playing with toys and a jumping-rope, and against the wall of the house are piles of apples and ears of corn, evidences of autumn. The border of curlicue lines carries out the style of drawing of the picture. The little verse sings the praises of autumn.

Between the European and the American pictures is a series of two Japanese pictures with a little story inculcating a moral about "helping mother" and "saving pennies." It is mediocre in thought and drawing. Much more stirring is the picture of the fight which occurred between the two famous samurai of old, Takeda Shingen and Uesugi Ken hin. The drawing is in the old traditional style, the colors are bright, and there is plenty of dash and swing to the action. Only the subject of the picture is suggested in the text, but every child is familiar with the story either from his primer or by its being told him by older members of the family.

In direct contrast to the traditional style are the following two pictures: One is a fanciful picture of a street-car crossing in Tokyo to which no particular significance is attached. The other is the picture of some wooden toys wherein one angular wooden cat meets and bows to another angular wooden cat. An appropriate border of blue, red and white triangles frames this picture, all intended to be imitation of Cubist style.

Opposite the cats is a picture of Japanese whalers in action. Japanese sampans, in which are the naked crews of the Japanese fishermen, ride the wares in a deep green ocean. Absence of any border to the picture adds to the effect of open space and deep, rolling waves. The inset explains that a whale is too large an animal to be caught with a fishing-line or with a net, and that it is necessary to use harpoons attached to heavy ropes.

The longest story contained in the magazine occupies four pages, each page divided into three parts. It is a revised version of the Norse folk-tale of "How the Ocean Became Salt." Changes are made that will accommodate the foreign fairy-tale to the understanding of a Japanese child. For example, the coffee-mill becomes a stone handmill for grinding grain, since the Japanese child is familiar with the latter and would not understand the use of the former.

The last two pages of the magazine show three Japanese children playing "Doctor." Drest in his father's coat, glasses and hat, the little boy doctor assures the anxious mother that the dolly, altho quite sick, will get well. Beneath the picture are letters written to the magazine by young readers, telling about trips to the seashore, etc.

On the back cover is the customary question to be answered by a post-card sent to the editors. In this case, the picture is of a city street with a large, round, yellow object in the sky. The question is whether this scene represents a day time scene or a night-time one. It is announced that one hundred and fifty prizes will be awarded.

Nearly every issue of each magazine above the fifteen sen class includes a loose sheet printed on thinner paper. The pictures on this loose sheet, or supplement, are intended to be cut out. Sometimes the device is much more intricate than that of merely cutting out and dressing paper dolls. The supplement included with *The Children's Friend*, when cut out and folded according to directions, forms a complete Japanese bathroom, with wooden tub, wooden benches, door, window, and a view from the window of the garden. The supplement of another issue gives a collection of faces which can be cut out and used as masks by the children.

A few additional novelties which do not appear in the cheaper magazines are introduced in the *Yo-nen Ga-ho*, or "Illustrated Childhood." This publication sells for forty-five sen. The measurements are the same as *The Children's Friend*, but it is more carefully printed and contains twenty-eight pages, including the cover. It is an older publication than the ones previously described, the issue under discussion being Volume 17, Number 11.

Generally speaking, the stories in *Illustrated Childhood* are much the same in character as those already told. The cover design is the same motif of children's faces. In this case, however, the design is continuous on the front and back so that when the book is opened out flat it forms one picture of four children. A few of the characteristics of this issue will be noted below without giving the full contents.

Probably one of the main novelties is the arrangement of the pages. A few of them, instead of being cut out, are folded so that they may be opened into a continuous picture, four pages long. This is true of the center pages. The picture formed is that of a happy group of Japanese children, sailing through a blue sky on the wings of an air-plane. Other children are floating by, swung from red and green balloons. There is no particular significance to the design beyond the fact that children follow the adults in the great interest taken in Japan in air-planes and air-ships.

Another folded page is called the "supplement," and two of these pages are devoted to designs to be cut out and pasted together. One is the figure of an elephant who can be made to walk upright and swing his forelegs by means of rivets. The lines are clear and smooth, so that even a very young child could do the cutting. The idea of the elephant with his red neckerchief and his green hat is derived from a foreign source. So also is the other design of a little boy, a bear and a house. By arranging according to directions, a device can be set up whereby the bear can bob in and out of the window of the house.

The reverse side of the supplement is filled with eight little separate stories. Each story is printed in a design representing a page in an open book, and each story has been contributed by a reader, whose name and address is included. These stories have been selected from the many that are sent in each month.

MOVIES TO COAX FARMERS' WIVES NOT TO LEAVE HOME

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture, "viewing with alarm," we are told, the tendency of modern fiction to emphasize the loneliness and boredom of the existence of a farmer's wife, is taking steps to put forth counteracting propaganda through the medium of the "silver screen." A press bulletin, issued by the department, and widely quoted in the press, announces the production of an official motion-picture with the title:

"POOR MRS. JONES" FINDS SHE IS RICH.

The official advance "blurb" of the Government's contribution to the farmer's wife problem reads:

> The life of a farmer's wife, with its trials and tribulations, but also with its blessings and its luxuries, forms the plot for a new United States Department of Agriculture educational motion-picture, "Poor Mrs. Jones!"
>
> Mrs. Jones, weary of the task of managing a farm home, keeping the farm account books, caring for the chickens, tending to the garden, and performing a hundred other household duties in addition to raising a family, gets "tired of it all" and demands that her husband sell out the farm and move to the city. Farmer Jones appears open to conviction, but first he decides that Jane has been working too hard and needs a rest. So he sends her off to the city to visit her married sister whose husband has a job with a salary that seems princely—from a distance.
>
> Mrs. Jones goes. She gets a sample of life in a crowded city flat, learns of the taste of food not fresh from the farm, the hazards to children, of the traffic jams, the struggles at the bargain counter. After a week she is happy to cut her "vacation" short and return home—convinced that her lot is not so bad as it had seemed, that each cloud of farm life is lined with silver, and that in reality she is "rich" Mrs. Jones.
>
> The picture is full of human interest. It is a contribution to the department's film library from the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. It is four reels in length and will be circulated through the educational film service of the Department of Agriculture and the cooperating State institutions.

Now He Knows What's What.

A boy named Jeremiah Hicks
Came from a place they call the sticks;
He was an awkward, lanky lad;
His speech and grammar were quite bad;
Of etiquette he had no store—
He knew enough to live—no more.

But when a year had passed away,
He'd changed a bit—so you would say—
His nonchalance, his easy poise,
Amazed and saddened city boys;
He knew each passing fad and whim;
The classy girls all fell for him—
The secret—have you guessed it yet?
He read the book of etiquette.

—Katherine Edelman in *The Kansas City Star.*

A Prime Favorite.—TEACHER—"Name a very popular general."

BRIGHT BOY—"General holiday."—*Boston Transcript.*

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CHICAGO'S FINEST HOTEL

Famous for Fine Foods

HOTEL LA SALLE

Nowhere will you find finer foods than those served in Hotel La Salle's dining rooms. Nowhere are prices more moderate—nowhere is service more luxurious.

There is a dining room to fit every mood and every occasion—whether business or social or festive. Our fixed-price meals are a popular feature of each.

In the Blue Fountain Room—rendezvous for the fastidious—chafing-dish girls to prepare your luncheon or dinner add a charmingly distinctive touch.

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Ernest J. Stevens, *President*

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Number of Rooms	Price per Day 1 Person	Price per Day 2 Persons
73	$2.50	$4.00
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33	4.00	5.50
141	4.00	6.00
78	4.50	6.50
268	5.00	7.00
146	6.00	8.00
158	7.00	9.00

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Breakfast	50c and 70c	Dinner	1.25
Luncheon	85c	Sunday Dinner	$1.50

A la carte service at sensible prices

Buckingham

John Bagley lived in a *pipe-ſmoking* age

THE age of the long clays . . . those golden days of marvelous and exquisite tobacco blends! But of all the incomparable blends this Virginia wizard of a bygone era perfected, none equalled his superblend —Buckingham. It was easily his masterpiece. Never did a pipe tobacco yield such a sweet and pleasant aroma. Like a scented breath off Dixie's fields on a June day. Irresistible! Even the women folk loved its marvelous fragrance.

Gentlemen, that superblend survives. Step into your dealer's place . . . ask him for a tin of Buckingham. Experience the thrill of a sun-embodied fragrance that mellowed men's lives in the grand old pipe-smoking age!

Tonight, a pipeful of Buckingham!

If you are unable to obtain Buckingham from your tobacco dealer, just send us his name and 15c—back will come a full-size package.

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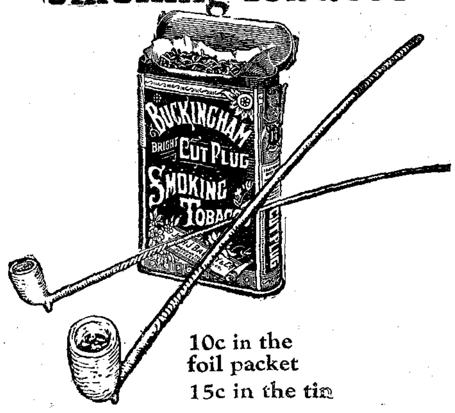
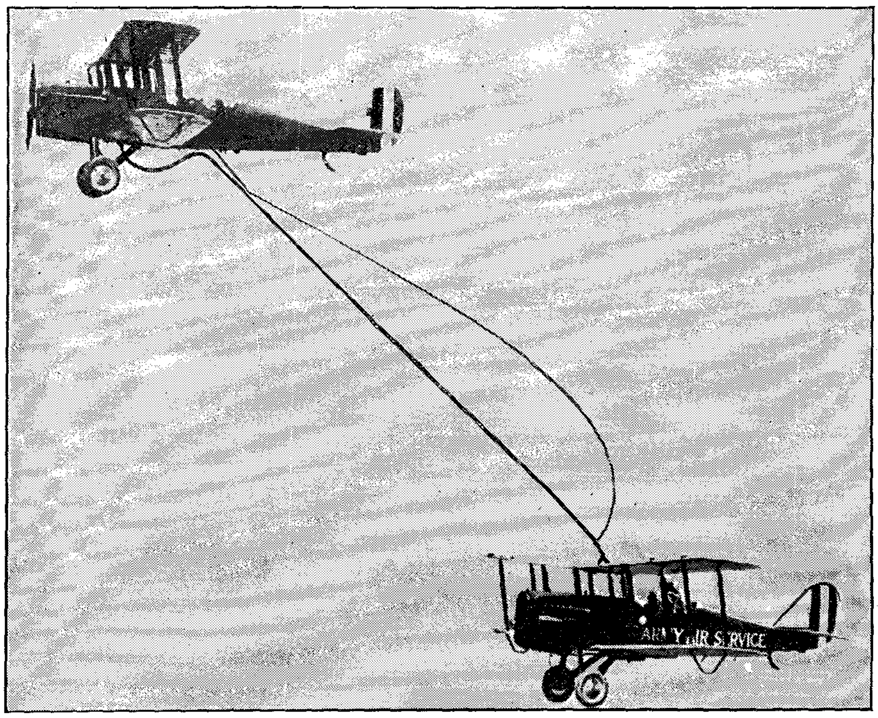


10c in the foil packet
15c in the tin

MOTORING • AND • AVIATION

FLYING FILLING-STATIONS IN THE SKY

THE impossible was accomplished, to the view of the ordinary man, when one speeding air-plane pumped gasoline into another speeding air-plane, and incidentally furnished hot meals for its crew. And already that extraordinary feat has become almost a commonplace, according to Maj. H. H. Arnold, of the U. S. Air Service, who tells us that refueling in mid-air is now a regular part of official air-plane tactics. The stirring history of which, as he relates it in *The Scientific American*, leads up to further developments in the direction of making the aviator far more independent of the earth than any bird. The Major writes:



Official Navy photograph

AN AIR-PLANE REFUELING IN MID-AIR

The first photograph ever taken of this difficult and dangerous operation. The fuel plane (above) is shooting 25 gallons of gasoline into the other, while both are flying at 90 miles an hour.

> In any successful aerial venture, and also in military aerial operations, planes must not only remain in the air for long periods of time, but also be capable of carrying an additional useful load of passengers, mail, express, or bombs and ammunition. To accomplish this, some new, at present unknown, device or change in shape and structure of existing types or an entirely new motive power must be developed which will give much greater power with a corresponding decrease in the weight of the engine and also in the fuel it consumes.
>
> In the meantime people everywhere are endeavoring to increase the radius of action of existing types. Thus it was that the idea of making contact between airships germinated and was tried out at Rockwell Field in the spring of 1923. As is usually the case in advances that are taking place daily in aeronautics, there were no precedents to follow. The idea itself was simple—send up one plane and send another up when needed, carrying gas, oil, water or food to be transferred to the duration plane. In carrying out the idea, however, the procedure was not so simple. The first requirement was to get two pilots who were so well trained that they could synchronize their flying perfectly.
>
> The next step was the development of systems in the two planes, one for sending gas or other supplies down, and the other for receiving such supplies when they came within reach. This step was purely mechanical and no difficulties were encountered. To convey the gas, oil and water from one plane to the other, a forty-foot, metal-lined, flexible, one-and-a-quarter-inch steam hose was used. The method of procedure was to drop the hose from one plane and let it hang while the plane continued on a straight, horizontal flight. In the meantime, the duration plane would come under in such a position that the man in the rear seat could reach out and get the end of the hose, insert the end into the opening of a tank, open a valve, and, after getting sufficient supplies, turn the hose loose.
>
> Two preliminary trials had demonstrated beyond question the practicability of the experiments, so that unqualified success was expected when Lieut. Lowell Smith, commander of the round-the-world flight, and Lieut. J. P. Richter left the ground at Rockwell Field at 5:04 A. M., August 17, 1923. So certain of success were the crew working on the ground that a schedule for transferring supplies was made up in advance and, it may be remarked, was actually followed as planned.

The schedule was:

10:00 A. M.	Transfer of 90 gallons of gas.
12:00 Noon.	Transfer of lunch.
2:00 P. M.	Transfer of 90 gallons of gas.
4:00 P. M.	Transfer of 90 gallons of gas.
4:30 P. M.	Transfer of 15 gallons of oil.
5:30 P. M.	Transfer of 90 gallons of gas.
6:00 P. M.	Transfer of supper.
6:30 P. M.	Transfer of as much gas as they would take.

Following day:

Daybreak.	Transfer of 90 gallons of gas.
7:00 A. M.	Transfer of breakfast.
8:00 A. M.	Transfer of 90 gallons of gas.

For the remainder of the day adhere to the schedule of the previous day.

The ease with which the two planes made contact was remarkable and, before the first day's flight was finished, the two sets of pilots had become so adept that a plane would leave the ground, make contact, deliver 90 gallons of gasoline and be back on the ground in fifteen minutes. Lieutenants Smith and Richter were amply supplied with substantial hot food while on the flight.

During the first day everything went according to schedule; but on the second morning there was a low-hanging fog that permitted a ceiling of only about 200 feet being reached at the clearest points, and fifty feet at many other places. As a matter of fact, the two planes refueled while they were not over fifty feet above the water. The gas had just been transferred when they ran into a fog bank and were forced to separate.

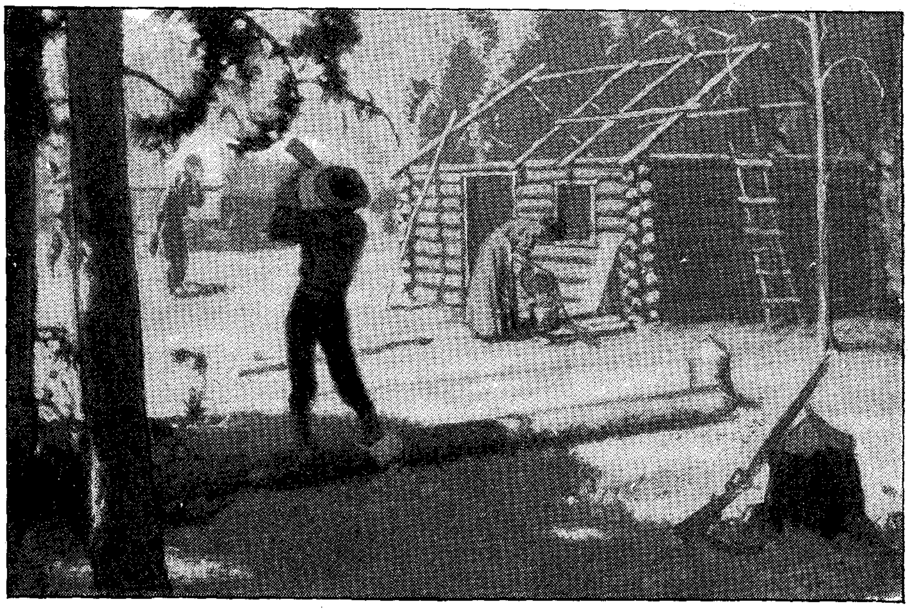
Later the fog cleared and the other contacts were made without any trouble.

Other complications developed from time to time, however, and Major Arnold remarks that "preparations can not always be made in advance to meet every emergency." He continues:

About the middle of the morning, as Smith was turning north from the Mexican border, his engine started missing badly. Smith at once correctly diagnosed his trouble as a stoppage in the gas line. At first it seemed that nothing could be done; but necessity is the mother of invention. The country that he could reach for a forced landing was so rough that he surely would have crashed if he went down. He grabbed the only thing in sight, a flash-light, hit a three-way valve in the gas line, smashed the light, but cleared the line. The engine took hold again and the plane missed the rocky cliffs alongside of a canyon by inches; but they were clear and on their way again.

When they landed on August 26, 1923, at 6:19 P. M. they had broken all existing records for speed and duration for over 2,500 kilometers, remained in the air for 37 hours and 15 minutes, and covered a distance of 3,293 miles at an average speed of 88 miles per hour. During the flight they had received from the ground 687 gallons of gasoline, 38 gallons of oil and had served to them four hot meals.

This proved conclusively that an airplane could be kept in the air over a station until the engine, plane or pilot were out; but did not prove the practicability of the method at other than specially prepared stations. Following this success, plans were made for a refueling trip from the Canadian to the Mexican borders. For this purpose, Smith and Richter left Sumas, Washington, at 6:30 A. M. one morning in October, 1923. After circling over the Canadian border, they headed for Eugene, Oregon, some 372 miles away. At Eugene they were met and, while continuing



Building for America's growth

The early builders of America made their houses of rough hewn logs or of stone or adobe lifted from the earth. Settlements grew to towns, towns to cities. Small stores and shops were built, and these in turn were torn down to make room for bigger ones. Roads, bridges and railways were constructed. Factories and skyscrapers were erected. And so, swiftly, the America of today appeared, still growing.

In the midst of the development came the telephone. No one can tell how much of the marvelous later growth is due to it—how much it has helped the cities, farms and industries to build. We do know that the telephone became a part of the whole of American life and that it not only grew with the country, but contributed to the country's growth.

Communication by telephone has now become so important that every American activity not only places dependence upon the telephone service of today, but demands even greater service for the growth of tomorrow.

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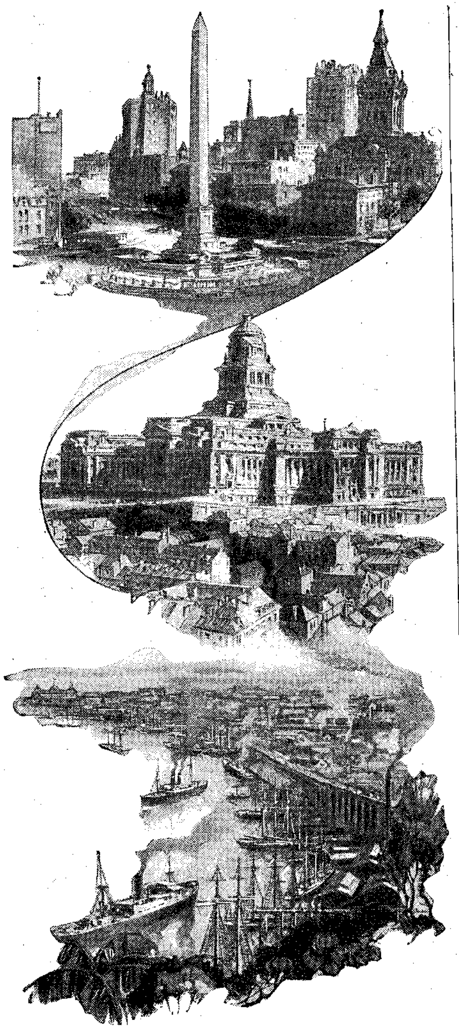

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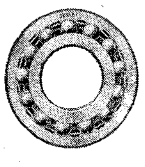

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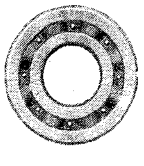

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BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

on their course, given a load of gasoline. At Sacramento, California, 440 miles from Eugene, they were again met in the air and given another load of gas. That evening, at 6:43 P. M., they crossed over the Mexican border, 1,297 miles from their starting-point. This proved beyond any doubt the practicability of making contact and delivering fuel in the air under any and all circumstances. They had refueled in fog, over strange places, while crossing over mountain-ranges in Oregon and while over the long, smooth Sacramento Valley.

For many reasons, it was most desirable, if possible, to be able to take planes up in the air attached to dirigibles, cut them loose and let them continue in flight under their own power. The natural sequence to this, to have the plane return to the dirigible and reattach itself to the dirigible was just another step.

The first attempts along this line were carried out at Dayton, on October 8, of this year. A small plane, piloted by First Lieut. C. V. Finter, U. S. A., was taken up in flight while attached to the Army dirigible *TC-3*. As the Army had only small non-rigid types in their service, the largest having only 200,000 cubic feet capacity, it was necessary to take up a small plane; but the experiment itself would prove the practicability of taking up any size plane, provided a sufficiently large dirigible was available.

The dirigible left the ground, climbed to an altitude of 2,500 feet, and then the pilot of the plane started his engine and cut the plane loose. There had been much discussion as to what would happen to the dirigible when it suddenly lost that much weight. However, the pilot of the dirigible never knew that the plane had been cut loose until he saw it circling under him. It was comparable to the loss of weight in the transfer of fuel, during which the pilot of the upper plane could not tell that he was losing weight with the transfer of gas, altho he was losing it at a rate of about 150 pounds a minute. As for the pilot of the plane which had been cut loose, both plane and dirigible were attached, and accordingly were moving at the same rate of speed. This speed was slightly in excess of that required to keep the plane in flight, so that, after heading the plane down until he was clear, there was no difference between that flight and any other one.

The next stage of the experiment was to attach a plane to a dirigible while both were in flight. There was no doubt in the minds of any one, who had given the matter a thought, that this would be a simple matter, provided the necessary quick attaching device was available. The maneuvering for position for attaching was simple—but could a pilot maintain that position while he was endeavoring to attach the plane to the dirigible? That was the question.

Fortunately, the matter had been given some thought before, and the necessary mechanical devices were ready for use. The flight was made at Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois. The same dirigible and plane were used as before. The dirigible went up and flew a straight course at an altitude of about 2,400 feet. In the meantime, the plane maneuvered for position until the pilot attached the coupling device and then stopt his engine. The feat was accomplished.

Thus the cycle of closely allied experiments is completed, and they all have for their object the same end—to increase the cruising ranges of planes by external means. Heavy bombers with their full load of bombs can now leave small airdromes and, after getting into the air, take on their full supply of gas and continue on their flight. Thus, they will be able to take advantage of their full radius of action where formerly they could only partially fill their tanks when they took off with a full load of bombs. Torpedo planes, which now have difficulty in leaving the water, especially when it is glassy, can leave the water with the 2,000-pound torpedo and a small quantity of gas. After getting into the air they can be refueled and continue on and operate at points over 200 miles from shore; whereas formerly they were limited under some conditions to points only 75 miles away.

Commercial planes on long transcontinental trips can be refueled in the air and make trips with full loads without landing. This means a saving of several hours in the arrival of the plane at its destination, and it might very well mean the difference between landing at the destination before or after dark.

WILL EVOLUTION FIT US WITH SENSE TO DODGE CARS?

"SURVIVAL of the fleetest" is the name suggested for an assumed evolutionary law by which, in the opinion of William Ullman, the human race may yet hope to avoid being killed off by automobiles. Thus a Darwinian note has crept into the chorus of mutual recrimination between motorist and pedestrian, arising from the current crusade to do something to check the "appalling waste of life" that is charged up by some writers to reckless driving and by others to reckless walking. Mr. Ullman points to the "safety sense" developed within our own observation in certain species of animals, and argues that the human being of the future will be a much livelier creature than he is to-day, precisely because traffic conditions will have caused him to develop his latent capacities for getting out of the way. Writing in *The American Motorist*, Mr. Ullman tells us:

> From science we have learned of the evolution of a certain insect that lives on tree-trunks, described by professors of sociology as the "walking-stick," from a body hue of vivid green to a more protective color of bark. The "walking-stick" was once, in the vernacular of the day, easy pickings for birds and tree animals, and it was not long before all the brighter green fellows were in the fatality lists, leaving the darker ones to survive and to breed still more somber offspring in order that the race of tree parasites might be safe against the hazards of being out in "traffic."
>
> Humanity, 1925 model, is faced with somewhat the same sort of problem. Slow thinking, lack of adaptability, and numerous other human weaknesses are helping the automobile pick off the unfit, the survivors acquiring, slowly but surely, a traffic-safety instinct.
>
> So, if science be sound in its conclusions, there will come a day when even a

carelessly handled automobile will cease to be a hazard for the pedestrian.

But the American citizen has the advantage over the long-suffering walking-stick. Humanity finds education for guidance. From the schoolroom to the home, and from the home to the street, education can carry the message of "safety sense first," thereby tremendously hastening the growth of the idea of self-preservation in its relation to traffic.

Some idea of how intensively America has gone in for the work of developing a sense of safety among its citizens can be had from the fact that in a recent contest for a suitable safety-lesson plan, conducted by the Highway Education Board, many thousands of carefully thought-out essays were submitted. The minds of more than 75,000 elementary school-teachers from every State in the Union went to work on this subject, and, while the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce prize was awarded to only one, Mrs. Myrtle A. Roe, a Colorado teacher, it is safe to say that thousands of persons are thinking seriously of the evolution of safety.

Of even greater importance than the contest for a suitable safety-lesson plan was the companion contest conducted among the elementary-school pupils of the country. Judging from the essays submitted, more than 400,000 minds of the younger generation were at work on the job of hastening the survival process. The field is wide open, and there is every evidence of a desire on the part of millions of people to encourage Americans to survive their highway hazard now, rather than in the twenty-first century.

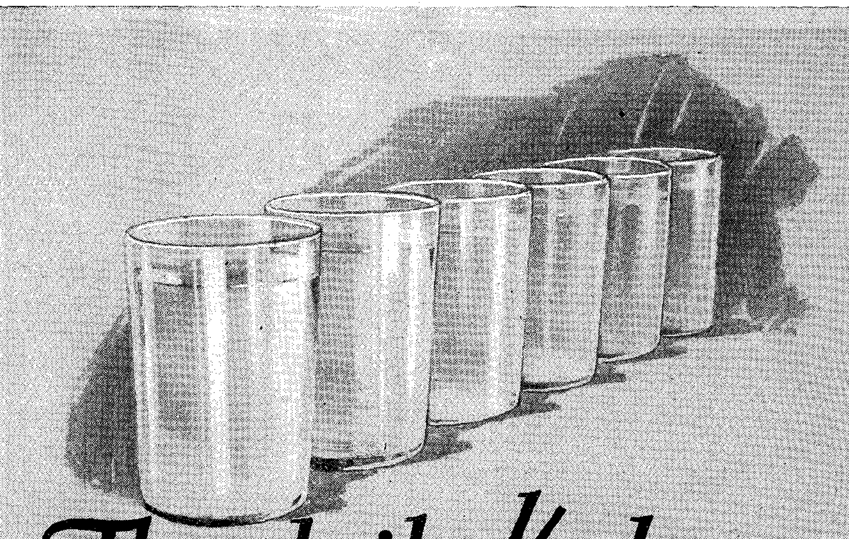
Mrs. Roe's prize-winning lesson carries the title "Training of Children in Habits of Safety on Highways." It aims "to help the children become familiar with highway safety habits through classroom instruction, to stimulate a desire to practise in every-day life these correct habits," and "to provide through school activities an opportunity 'to learn by doing.' "

In other words, education is asked to develop a greater sense of human safety. The human being is to take a tip from the lower animals, while at the same time employing human ingenuity to avoid the terrific expense of the survival process as forced upon the animals by reason of their mental handicaps.

Surely every motorist has observed that the domestic animals seem to sense the danger of an approaching motor-vehicle. The answer to "Why does a chicken cross the road?" nowadays is often, "Because it doesn't"; and it is a common thing to remark, upon seeing a cat dart back to the curb, "The animals are getting wise."

The truth of the matter is that the animals, in their blind struggle for existence, have had forced upon them a change in their instincts, so that without even taxing their extremely limited brain powers they are able to step out of harm's way instead of into it. The average human being, however, has lapsed into the habit of acting upon the will of his mind to an extent where his instincts often trick him when the brain isn't functioning.

That is why some of our best citizens will bid good-by to friends they have been chatting with on the street-corner and then step right into the path of a moving automobile that is moving where it has a right to move, and where the driver presumes that he is free and safe in operating his car. Watch the modern cat about to cross the street, however, and you will find that it proceeds cautiously and then dashes instinctively across when the road is clear.



The daily ½ dozen

Physicians prescribe plenty of water as essential to health. The average requirement is six glasses daily—pure, clean water, of course. Is this the kind of water you are drinking? If it comes through rusted pipe, it cannot be pure—corroded particles of pipe are carried in the water.

Anaconda Brass Pipe CANNOT rust or clog with rust deposits. It delivers, year in and year out, a full flow of water as pure and clear as its source.

Yet, installed in the average $15,000 house, this protection to the health and comfort of your family costs only about $75 more than corrodible pipe.

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World's foremost manufacturers of Copper, Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver

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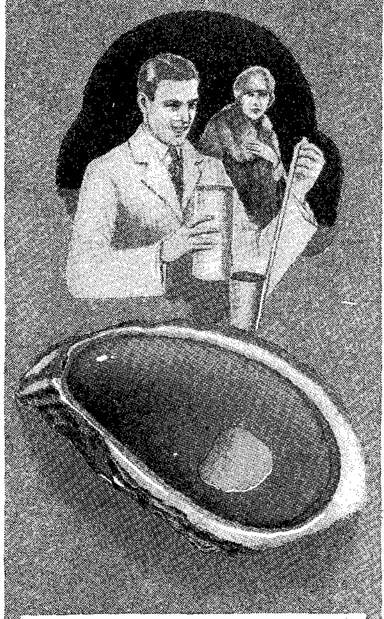

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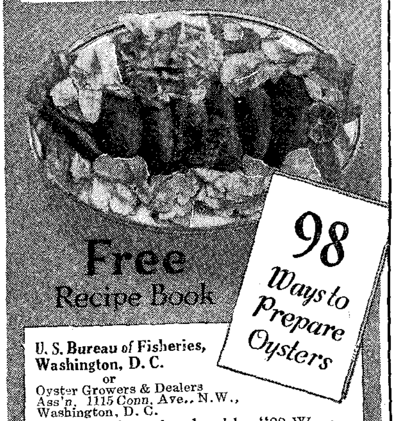

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

Our best citizens know better than to walk plump into a moving automobile, but that is just the trouble. They rely upon judgment just prior to the act, not upon instinct. Their judgment fails them because their conscious minds are still thinking over the subjects of the conversation of the moment before.

Some newly developed instincts can save thousands of lives annually. The man, woman, or child who negotiates the streets or highways must know, instinctively, how to avoid danger. And education now will do it. The President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, is the finest kind of an example of the cautious pedestrian. When walking in Washington he always is careful to look both ways before stepping off the curb.

Given a reasonable number of generations for the process to work out, it is fair to assume that through the process of survival there would come a time when the four-year-old child would not only start to run upon hearing an automobile horn, but would run in a safe direction. This sort of thing has happened to many species of animals, plants, and birds, otherwise many of these species that are now common would be extinct. But education can hasten the human process of safety evolution by developing new and suitable instincts to safeguard humanity against the newer highway dangers.

Slogans are just one of the things that can help to develop these instincts. Do you not sense the terrific power of "Keep to the right"? When cars approach each other the drivers keep to the right instinctively. To do otherwise in America would be to court trouble. The process is just as automatic and as unconscious as blinking an eyelid when a gust of wind kicks up the dust.

Keeping to the right has become an American instinct. We must try to help others feel the importance of practising safety habits. We must help younger children, especially, by setting a good example. We must ask older pupils and adults to cooperate with us.

The evolutionary acquirement of a human instinct for "safety sense" in threading the traffic will be largely aided by example, the writer thinks—either that of the older generation to the younger, or of the younger to the older. As we read:

The small boy is out walking with his father, the two finally arriving at a thoroughfare which they must cross. At the curb the parent halts, while the child steps down into the gutter before he notices that there has been a change in their procedure. Instantly the boy looks up at his father, sees that he is not doing what grown-ups do, and steps back upon the curb. The boy notices that his parent looks both ways before crossing the street; and the boy, like the little monkey that he is, looks both ways, too. If the parent practises such safety habits conscientiously enough, the child will be doing it instinctively by the time he grows up. And there will be fewer accidents.

Now reverse the process. Picture the schoolboy out walking with a careless parent whom Fate has spared out of sheer kindness. The moment the father starts to jay-walk, the boy is certain to remind his parent that they should cross at crossings. Perhaps the child will simply duck away from the parent and cross between the white lines just as tho he expected his father to follow. The details are incidental to the fact that the parent can not help but be imprest by the greater safety sense displayed by his offspring.

Education for safety is operating in either case. And it is purposeful, not a blind process whereby the child sees the importance of crossing cautiously because he witnesses the fatal injury of his parent, or vice versa.

During the sessions of the Hoover Conference on Street and Highway Safety, in Washington last fall, one of the delegates told how time and experience had actually changed the instincts of a certain type of southern bird. Hunters once got their game by first locating a covey of birds and then frightening them into leaving the ground, whereupon the hunters would begin shooting them as they flocked through the air.

After years of this sort of experience, the birds began to discover that taking to the air when frightened meant being killed. This revised their instinct of safety to a point where they now seek ground protection when being hunted, going into thicker foliage, where they can neither be seen nor reached.

Apparently this is exactly the way millions of people are acquiring their safety instincts, judging from the way they will walk right into danger, when it would be easier to step out of its way. You can't expect a bird to judge between safety and danger until it has seen many of its companions fall to their doom or until it has by chance discovered that there is greater safety in reversing its direction of flight when pursued, but a human being is credited with being able to sense danger without having to sample it.

However, it is a fact that many animals, notably horses and dogs, are quicker to sense danger than are many human beings. Such animals discover their safety instincts that protect them from such dangers only through trial and error, but in addition to pursuing this course many people on our streets are further handicapped by insensibility to danger until it is too late.

Persons who have just learned to drive cars illustrate this point when they confess that they were taking terrible chances as pedestrians without realizing it. Thousands of persons who walk the streets do not realize that a car one hundred feet away traveling twenty-five miles an hour may be a far greater hazard than one ten feet away that is merely crawling along.

We think it is very stupid of a herd of cattle to fail to make way for our cars when they are being led along the highway, but wherein is this any different from the sight of Harry greeting Tom right in the middle of Main Street when traffic is against them?

Through the process of survival of the fittest, many animals, beasts, birds, fish, and insects have reached a point where they are reasonably safe against many of the hazards that once carried them off in great numbers. Sometimes such protection is nothing more or less than the shape of the animal or its color. Insects take the color of the leaves upon which they live, and this, in turn, serves to make them less visible to birds and other larger insects. The rosebush has its thorns, and if you will look carefully enough you will see that almost everything has certain protective features, many of which have been acquired. Even chickens fly more effectively since the automobile came along to shoo them away.

Every now and again one finds an animal of some kind that one would like to assist in the development of its safety instinct. Perhaps it is the robin that builds its nest so near to the ground as to be within easy reach of the stealthy cat. Perhaps it is just the crab that so foolishly makes itself available to the amateur fisherman. We pity these animals and recognize that they are very far behind many of their contemporaries who adopt new modes of living to fit new conditions.

Yet all the while we are blind to the fact that thousands of persons are run down annually because they do not wear clothing that would make them visible to automobile drivers on dark nights!

Whether every pedestrian should be required to wear a scarlet uniform and to carry a lamp at night is not stated specifically, but Mr. Ullman argues gravely that higher visibility on the part of the pedestrian might save his life in a crisis. He goes on to point out:

Sam Brown belts of white or white gloves are now being worn by the traffic officers of many cities after dark as a means of assisting drivers in the work of recognizing points that are under police supervision, but pedestrians still imagine there is no advantage in making themselves clearly visible to those who may easily and inadvertently endanger them.

Just this one instance of the relation between safety and common sense will show the necessity for supplementing the school educational system with a little clearer thinking along lines of accident prevention. We must drill ourselves in safety lessons until they are instinctive, but at the same time we must revise our mode of living in order that we will not be risking dangers needlessly.

All this has been written mainly from the standpoint of the people who are afoot, because it is with them that safety is chiefly concerned. If there were no people on the streets and highways, motorists could run wild and no one would lose any sleep over the fact that drivers were choosing this form of suicide. But the streets are crowded with humanity, and even when the motorist conscientiously tries to obey every rule of procedure, common sense, and safety, there are many to embroil him into misfortune.

What applies to pedestrian safety, nevertheless, applies to safety sense in handling the car. Through intensive, purposeful evolution it should be possible to abolish the habit of courting trouble as well as of being nonplused when a hazard is impending. The discovery that monkeys can be taught good manners and safety is most encouraging. Perhaps in time it will be possible to teach road hogs.

Before we can have genuine safety, we must have safety sense. When we have acquired that, it will be possible to walk the streets in safety despite the natural hazards presented by moving vehicles.

Education is the most vital factor in this process of developing a greater safety sense, and in the very process of acquiring this sense every one will be doing the right thing, thus minimizing the number of accidents in the meantime.

No animal ever had such an opportunity. Animals, handicapped by mental limitations and lack of facilities for dissemination of their acquired knowledge, acquire their safety sense eventually, but suffer in the meantime. Our two-legged variety can acquire the safety sense and enjoy to-day's safety in the bargain.

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Mother late. Children hungry. Noon hour half gone.

How a delayed shopping tour would upset the domestic schedule if it were not for Heinz!

Instead of a cold bite—Heinz Cooked Spaghetti—steaming hot in a moment and delicious to the last morsel.

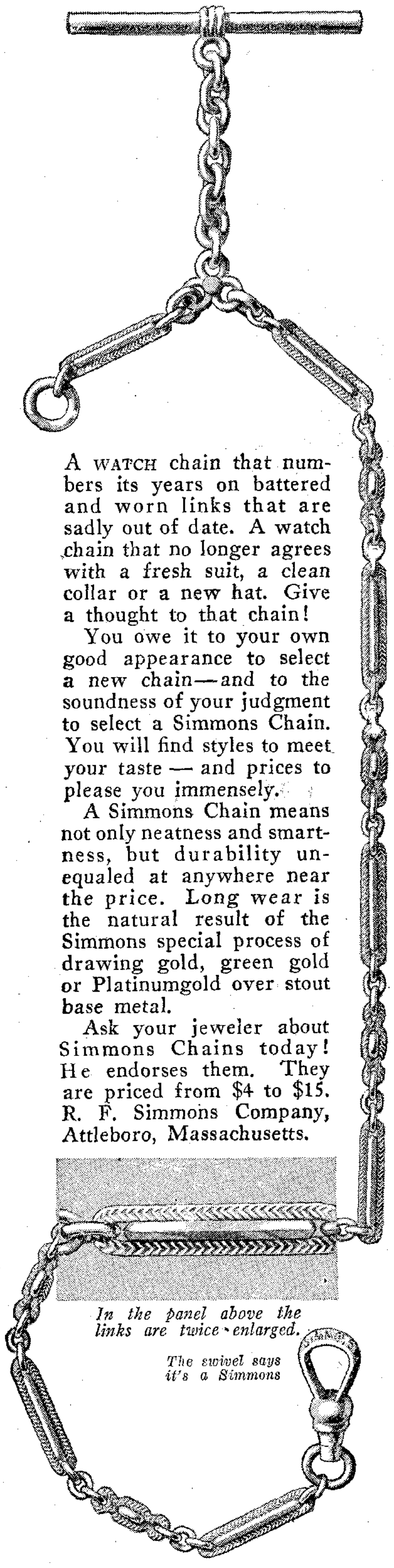
Heinz-made dry spaghetti, Heinz Tomato Sauce, a special selected cheese, all seasoned and expertly cooked in the Heinz kitchens.

You should have a dozen cans in your pantry all of the time.

New salad-making recipe book sent for four cents in stamps

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Why wear a watch chain with a past?



A WATCH chain that numbers its years on battered and worn links that are sadly out of date. A watch chain that no longer agrees with a fresh suit, a clean collar or a new hat. Give a thought to that chain!

You owe it to your own good appearance to select a new chain—and to the soundness of your judgment to select a Simmons Chain. You will find styles to meet your taste — and prices to please you immensely.

A Simmons Chain means not only neatness and smartness, but durability unequaled at anywhere near the price. Long wear is the natural result of the Simmons special process of drawing gold, green gold or Platinumgold over stout base metal.

Ask your jeweler about Simmons Chains today! He endorses them. They are priced from $4 to $15. R. F. Simmons Company, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

In the panel above the links are twice enlarged.

The swivel says it's a Simmons

SIMMONS
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CHAINS

ARMORED CARS CARRY MILADY'S JEWELS

THE warlike appearance of metropolitan streets, with their bristling armored cars to safeguard property and circumvent the crime wave, reminds Howard Mingos, writing in the New York *Times*, of "the old-time express messenger, the two-gun man who rode on the stage-coach to protect it from bandits in the wild and woolly days of the West." But in place of his front seat on the Deadwood or Dodge City coach, the new express messenger rides in a contraption "sheathed in bullet-proof steel and glass, and turreted." We learn that he is supposed to be immune from any kind of assault, "not excepting poison gas," and that he has even acquired "the knack of protecting society women from the loss of their jewels." The article goes on:

During the winter social season a number of women who like to wear fortunes in trinkets and gewgaws deposited their valuables in banks and had them delivered to their homes in armored cars. A hostess who entertains extensively started the habit and created a new branch of a trade that is expanding rapidly. Guests arriving at her house at night were astonished to find an armored car delivering her jewel case, the contents worth $640,000; departing, they were equally surprized to find that the car was waiting to take them away again. The owner never sees the jewelry except while she is using it.

No armored car has been held up and robbed, and the late models appear more like the army tank that inspired the peace-time development in the first instance. For the most part the hundreds of young men now entering the relatively new service were trained during the war. They must be American citizens with spotless records before their applications for jobs are taken seriously. Then they must qualify in intelligence tests and pass rigid physical examinations. Finally, they must be natural marksmen—that is, capable of being trained to shoot revolvers or rifles from the hip if necessary, two guns at a time. One outfit contains four army captains, eight lieutenants and ten sergeants.

Watch a squad of them in the city armories where they are in training.

"Now take this dummy here. That's pretty fair shooting, Wilson." The instructor had been a captain in the A. E. F. "You have put ten shots in his body out of a possible twelve, but you must give him the whole twelve, and still shoot from the hip. Don't aim at him. Simply point at the third button on his vest. Now step back twenty paces and shoot."

Two guns bark as one. The poor dummy registers twelve more perforations where its vest might have been, and another recruit has qualified to be one of the crew of four that goes out with each armored car on its route.

In charge is the conductor, the messenger. He handles the valuables, the bags and boxes. He is always accompanied by two guards. They never leave his side except that to and from the car one walks a pace ahead and the other a few steps in the rear. The driver completes the quartet. Outside the car all carry their pistols in their hands, ready for action.

An occasional adventure awaits these guardians of treasure. As we read:

One of the cars recently drew up in front of a bank in Manhattan. The conductor was collecting deposits. He had more than a million dollars in cash and securities sealed in the pouches in the rear compartment. The first guard climbed down from his seat next to the driver and took his position on the curb. A key turned in the small door at the driver's back, and as it swung open the conductor emerged. The other guard followed him out and the door snapt shut, closely locked so that even the driver could not get back if he had wanted to rob it. The messenger and his two guards entered the bank, the guards peering in all directions. It was the usual procedure.

As they came out in that formation they found a closed touring car backing up against their front wheels. Five men jumped out and walked back to the treasure car as if to look it over. Two of them paused near the front mudguard. The others stopt a few feet away, thus forcing the conductor to walk between them if he desired to reenter his car. He hesitated only long enough to whisper instructions.

One guard walked over to the pair in front, stept behind them and stood there, his pistol pointed at their backs. The other guard followed the conductor and side-stept behind the trio of strangers. Then the messenger hopped into the car, grasped a rifle and called to the guards to climb aboard. He said afterward that he could have killed all five had they attempted a hold-up. He thinks they were scouting, trying to learn what the crew would do in an emergency. They learned.

One company has each of its cars insured for $5,000,000. Each member of the crew is bonded for half that amount, a sum proportionate to the average cargo carried over a single route. An official of one of the insurance companies was doubtful of the custodians. He followed a crew into an elevator one afternoon, and as it started up he leaned over and jostled the messenger. Instantly the muzzle of a pistol was jammed into his side. He received a fractured rib.

The armored car is the only vehicle on the streets that baffles a policeman seeking a lift. The steps are pulled up into the body of the car as the door is closed, and none can jump aboard without permission. It is never granted. No chances are taken anywhere.

When the Federal Reserve Bank was moved from Broad and Pine streets to its new home at Maiden Lane and Nassau Street, some months ago, the greatest treasure ever assembled under one roof was transferred, more than $4,000,000,000 in currency, specie and securities. Gold and silver alone weighed 700 tons. Such a prize might have warranted a large organization working for months or years to obtain it. Nations have gone to war for smaller stakes.

But the regular army was not called out. An armored car company assumed all responsibility and did the job in two days. One car hauled the hoard. It was the middle one of three which would be drawn up to the old building. After it was loaded the others would escort it to its destination. Company guards maintained vigilant watch on each corner. There were four other tanks at each street intersection. Their crews watched the specie car, with instructions to stop it if it should turn off the course. If its crew jumped out they, too, were to be stopt. All hands ate their meals at their stations. Their life resembles that of the army tank corps in many ways. The machines are similar, with the exception of caterpillar wheels and minor details.

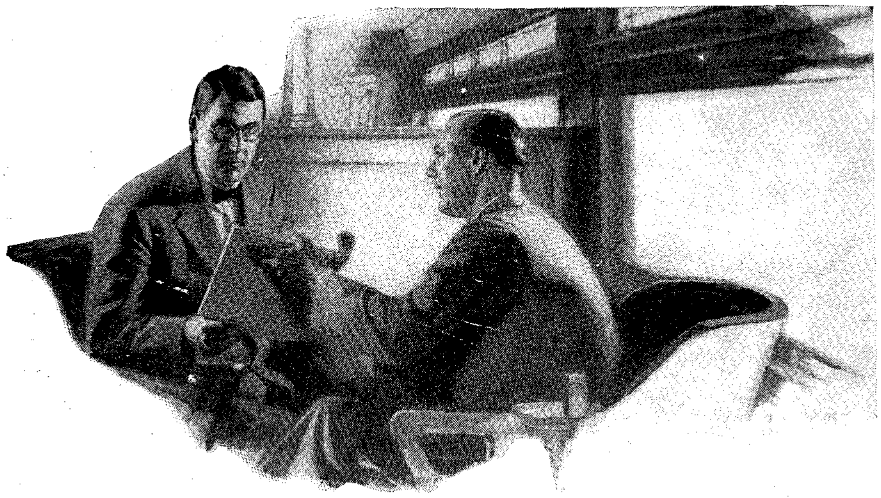
Some are small and so designed that they can work their way through crowded traffic more easily than the large ones. In front of the radiator a solid steel facing serves as a battering-ram against any obstacles. It is the only thing that will stop some taxicab drivers.

The possibility of having the car surrounded in an isolated neighborhood has not been overlooked. The driver could become paralyzed and helpless, yet the car could not be moved while the rest of the crew were engaged elsewhere. In the rear compartment, the treasure vault, is an emergency brake. When the car stops, the conductor pulls the brake, setting it tightly. Until he unlocks the door and enters the compartment again it is unoccupied. The car remains in its place. The driver is equally well protected. He has clear vision on three sides. Loopholes cover an attack from the rear.

The glass in the windshield and side panels can not be penetrated by bullets of any caliber. It is actually three panes of heavy plate glass laminated by a specially invented substance equally transparent. It can not give way, tho badly bruised. It costs about $30 a square foot, and is as difficult to make as light bullet-proof steel. Until recently the armored cars were not bullet-proof. They had been accepted after tests with samples of glass and steel. Later, in similar tests, they proved vulnerable. Now the cars are tested separately; each machine is taken out to the proving grounds and volleys are fired against the armor before the machine is painted. If it breaks under the strain, the car is rejected. The rear compartment contains bare benches for the guards and messenger. There are gun-racks on all sides, and ventilating machines over each loophole. The rifles are generally new-type submachine guns which discharge twenty-one bullets a second, and can be adjusted to spit out the entire chamber when the trigger is pulled once. Each loophole is so sheathed that it can not be shot into. Nor can gas be sprayed through it. Electric fans are so arranged that they can change the air instantly.

So greatly has the business for armored cars increased since their introduction that they scarcely attract attention in the large cities. They were born of the crime increase that followed the war, we are told. We read further:

> Some of the carrying organizations make up pay-rolls for large construction firms and send their messengers to do the paying off. The contractor has no responsibility, for he does not draw his check for the pay-roll until his men are paid off. The bank meanwhile has the guaranty of the armored car company, which in turn takes the check of the contractor.
>
> Many public utility corporations use the tanks to collect from branch offices. An electric-light company saves the interest on a half million for one day at regular intervals because the collections are made at night and desposited in the bank a day ahead of the closest schedule that could be maintained by other methods.
>
> Receipts of theaters, hotels, the prize-fight arenas and the big-league baseball fields are handled by means of the tanks. Shortly after the curtain goes up on any entertainment in the big towns you can see an armored car draw up to receive that part of its load which is only a bit of the treasure gathered in the course of a single trip.



Here's an Ad

that wins men by its fairness

Don't buy yet—wait till the 10-day tube we send you proves its case

GENTLEMEN:

Palmolive Shaving Cream is today the leader in its field.

Yet *we urge men not to buy it before they try it.*

Our whole case rests on a 10-day tube that we send, free, for a test

On that basis we have won the world to this new creation.

Men by the millions are flocking to it. Its success is a business sensation.

Give us ONE chance

We realize you are probably wedded to another shaving cream.

But, as expert soap-makers (we make Palmolive Soap, you know, the world's leading toilet soap), we know a fair comparison 80 times in 100 will win you.

Palmolive Shaving Cream is a unique creation. There is no other like it.

It embodies the four great essentials 1000 men expressed as their supreme desires in a shaving cream—plus a fifth, strong bubbles, the most important of all.

60 years of soap and skin study stand behind it.

130 formulas were tested and discarded before the right one came.

10 days of its delights, we believe, will win you to our side.

Now, as a courtesy to us, will you mail the coupon and accept those 10 shaves free?

5 New Joys

These you'll find—these new shaving joys, these comforts unknown before:

1. **Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.**
2. **Softens the beard in one minute.**
3. **Maintains its creamy fullness for 10 minutes on the face.**
4. **Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for cutting.**
5. **Palm and olive oils bring one fine after-effects.**

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look. Try the sample we are sending free with the tube of shaving cream.

PALMOLIVE
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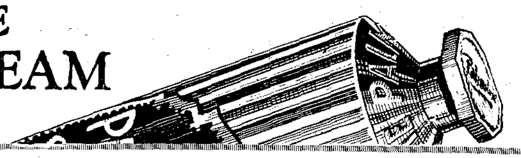

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10 SHAVES FREE and a can of Palmolive After Shaving Talc

Simply insert your name and address and mail to Dept. B-1061, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 3702 Iron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Residents of Wisconsin should address The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis.

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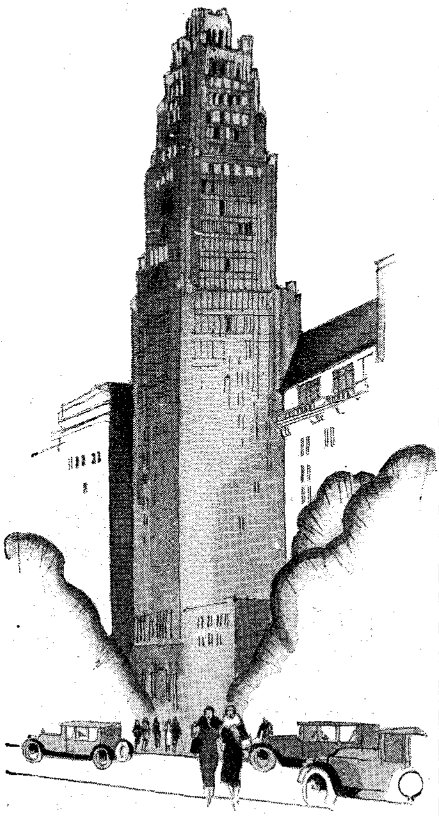

Tontine Window Shades Cut Building Up-Keep

THE practical architects of many important buildings are forestalling window shade troubles by specifying TONTINE. The American Radiator Building in New York City, built entirely of the most beautiful and enduring material, is an example.

TONTINE shades set a new standard for endurance and lasting beauty. They are sun-proof and rain-proof. They are as washable as the windows they complete. No amount of pulling up and down can fray the edges. Their finish never cracks nor grows shabby.

In busy office building or private home TONTINE shades continually demonstrate their economy. Tints are available for every color scheme.

Please use the coupon below for samples of TONTINE and a descriptive booklet.

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Please send me samples of TONTINE Washable Window Shade Cloth and your descriptive booklet.

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

IS AVIATION BLOCKED BY INSURANCE TIMIDITY?

RELUCTANCE on the part of underwriters to furnish aviation insurance is frankly set forth by *The Eastern Underwriter*, on the authority of "persons interested in aviation," as "the paramount reason why commercial flying is held back in this country." And we are assured that air-ship building and operating companies "would spring up overnight in all parts of the country," if insurance coverage were available. This view is attributed to government experts in Washington, as well as to insurance men. We read further:

Some of the insurance companies are giving pretty close study to the proposition, but are not ready yet to take much of a plunge. Nor can they be blamed for holding back, as in many respects it would be a plunge in the dark.

Naturally, the air-ship promoters want an "all cover," which would, of course, include in addition to fire insurance and inland marine, life, accident, compensation, liability and other lines. Imagine, therefore, the loss insurance companies would sustain if an air-ship carrying merely four passengers fell! The value of the ship itself would not be so much as the value of life. It is presumed that the first passenger flyers will be men of leisure, and there is no telling to what limits juries would go if the dependents of these passengers brought action to recover damages for their death.

An air-ship does not have to fall from any very great height to result in a total loss. The air-ships themselves, as at present constructed, cost from $20,000 to $50,000. The fact that there has been very little progress in aviation has resulted in a lack of statistics. Underwriters here have not much to go by. They don't even know the life of a plane or the longevity of the pilots and the mechanicians. Some underwriters who have studied the subject believe that every pilot will be killed if he flies long enough. While that is not the experience in Europe, it seems to be in this country.

The question of whether or not flying is interstate commerce is also one of the points that will be up for consideration when flying every day gets a real start here. If flying is to go under the Interstate Commerce Act, it would make a tremendous difference in the compensation cost.

The air-ship people feel that the easiest cover they will have to get will be fire insurance, and there is already a fire extinguisher equipment which is practically a sprinkler equipment, and will flood an air-ship with water upon the mere pressing of a button by the aviator.

The inland marine feature will not be difficult to obtain but, as stated before, the aviation people want complete protection.

An underwriter told *The Eastern Underwriter* this week that with complete protection a plane carrying four passengers might fall and cause a $500,000 loss.

Another interesting feature of aviation from an insurance standpoint will be the reinsurance end. Companies will find it hard to get the exact type of reinsurance that they want.

In the meantime, underwriters who are studying the situation are watching the Ford-Stout flights, the government air mail, and the few private flyers who have their own machines, and they may be able to find a way to assist eventually.

NO MORE "HONK! HONK!" IN PARIS?

HONKING adds to loss of life, according to the conclusions of a traffic committee in Paris, and the Prefect of Police, we read in the New York *World*, is seriously considering the banning of all automobile horns within the city limits. That is one of the measures proposed to make the streets safer for pedestrians. Under existing conditions "one person is killed daily, on an average, and twenty are seriously injured." And we are told:

Most of these accidents take place at street-corners where chauffeurs sound horns but do not slow up sufficiently to avoid collision with other automobiles whose drivers also sound horns without diminishing the speed of their machines.

The Prefect of Police and his committee of expert observers have about reached the decision to forbid honking altogether, with the object of obliging chauffeurs to be more cautious. Pedestrians crossing the narrow streets in some parts of Paris often are suddenly frightened by the blast of an automobile horn. They become completely bewildered and do not know whether to run forward or jump backward.

The question of speed in Paris streets is a most delicate one in its relation to automobile traffic. If the motor-cars do not move swiftly there is continual danger of jams; consequently the effort of the police is to prevent dangerous speeds and yet keep traffic going faster and faster.

Shakespeare to Order.—W. S. Gilbert, of light opera fame, was always full of whimsies. We quote a story about him from a recent English publication: At the Garrick Club, one evening, he made the astounding statement that Shakespeare was a very obscure writer. His statement was immediately protested by most of those present, and he was asked to prove it.

"Well," said Gilbert, "what do you make of this passage:

" 'I would as lief be thrust through a quickset hedge as cry "plosh" to a callow throstle.'

"There's nothing obscure in that," said one member. "It's perfectly clear. Here's a man, a great lover of the feathered songsters, who, rather than disturb the carolling of the little warbler, prefers to go through the intense pain of thrusting himself through a thorny hedge. But I don't know that passage; in what play does it occur?"

"In no play," said Gilbert. "I've just invented it. And jolly good Shakespeare, too!"—*Boston Transcript.*

You'd Hardly Recognize Liz.—For Sale: $300 will buy a 1824 Ford with special Mills coupé body, balloon tires, disk wheels, and other accessories. Real bargain. Call Mr. Fay, RR No. 4113.—*Ad in Columbus Dispatch.*

Barnum Never Had One.—For Sale: One registered Jersey cow with bull calf giving four gallons of milk.—*Ad in Neosho (Mo.) Democrat.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

SOIL-FOOD AND AIR-FOOD IN ORCHARDS

THE growth of a plant depends partly upon the food and water derived from he soil and partly upon the carbon which can extract from the atmosphere. ately it has been suspected that the crop-yield of fruit is directly dependent upon a suitable balance between these two. This balance affects the two functions of the plant, the vegetative process upon which the organism's own existence depends, and the reproductive process which carries on the race. To a certain extent these may be regarded as antagonistic, full operation of one being at the expense of the other. After a very sunny summer and autumn, fruit-trees generally put forth rich supply of buds, and it has been noted that branches of trees whose vegetative development has been retarded for one reason or another, are usually thickly set with fruit-buds. For the same reason, young trees which are growing rapidly and, therefore, putting their energy into he formation of wood, bear few flowers; whereas old trees grown under the same conditions bear few new sprouts but many blossoms. A German botanist, Dr. Hoefer, discusses this antagonism between the formation of wood and leaves and the production of blossoms and fruits in a significant article in a late number of *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt), basing his onclusions on the observation given above, hat the relation between ground-food and air-food is all-important. He summarizes this view in the following words: "The ratio between the production of flowers and fruits and that of wood and leaves is directly proportional to the ratio between air-food and soil-food." He believes that this law holds good for plants in general, tho in the case of the lower organisms direct experimental proof is not feasible. The operation of the law is particularly striking in the case of ordinary fruit-trees. For example, a tree standing in fertile soil but overshadowed so as to hinder its assimilation of carbon-dioxid will appear to flourish because of the luxuriance of its leaves and sprouts, but will seldom bear blossoms. The reason is that the formation of the reserve stuffs, which in woody plants especially are stored up first in the flower-buds and then in the fruits, chiefly depends upon compounds of carbon. He writes:

> Whereas the food elements derived from the soil, nitrogen especially, exert an influence upon the development of the vegetative organs (leaves, etc.), an increased absorption and elaboration of carbon-dioxid favors the formation of flowers. The first fact has long been known. The importance of the part played by carbon-dioxid in the formation of the reproductive organs has but lately come to light through

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Cloudy teeth—dull teeth

How to make them whiter—quickly

Your gums firm and healthy

The new way world's dental authorities advise. What to do

THOSE whiter teeth that you envy. Don't think that they are beyond you. You can now lighten dull and dingy teeth—make them gleam and glisten.

Modern science has discovered a new way. A method different in formula, action and effect from any you have ever used. This offers you a test. Simply use the coupon; it brings free a 10-day tube.

Look for film on your teeth—that's the cause. How to combat it

Look at your teeth. If dull, cloudy, run your tongue across them. You will feel a film. That's the cause of the trouble. You must fight it.

Film is that viscous coat which you feel. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It hides the natural luster of your teeth.

It also holds food substance which ferments and causes acid. In contact with teeth, this acid invites decay. Millions of germs breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

So dingy teeth mean more than loss of good appearance. They may indicate danger, grave danger to your teeth and gums.

New methods now that mean greater tooth beauty plus better protection from gum troubles

Ordinary tooth pastes were unable to cope adequately with that film. Not one could effectively combat it. Harsh grit tended to injure the enamel.

Now modern dental science has found new combatants. Their action is to curdle film and remove it; then to firm the gums. They are embodied in a new-type tooth paste called Pepsodent—a scientific method that is changing the tooth cleaning habits of some 50 different nations.

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Make the test today. Clip the coupon for a free 10-day tube. Or get a full-size tube of your druggist. Why follow old methods when world's dental authorities urge a better way?

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1 *Wash the face in the usual way.*

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3 *Shave with new ease and smoothness.*

More and More Men

Every day more and more men are finding new joy and comfort in shaving the Mollé way—

To know Mollé is to know the modern easy way to shave—

No burn or stinging after-smart. No lotions or talcums needed—

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

recent investigations upon the influence exerted by this food element.

This discovery is of great practical value as well as of theoretical importance. A gardener who becomes familiar with its operation may cause a barren fruit-tree to become fruitful by one of two methods, namely, by decreasing the plant food from the soil, or by intensifying the assimilation of carbon-dioxid.

The first plan has long been followed by gardeners, this being one of the many instances in which empirical methods have antedated scientific knowledge.

By cutting the roots or by putting a wire ring around unfruitful boughs, the excessive flow of nutriment from the earth can be decreased. Another process consists in the removal of a very narrow strip of the bark about trunk or branch. Since this is usually done in the early spring the fresh formation of the trachea (elongated cells) through which the sap flows upward, is interrupted for a certain length of time until a connection is formed again between the upper and the lower part because of connecting growth between the two.

A few years ago a tree in my garden, a specimen of *Idesia polycarpa*, had a tiny strip of its bark round about the stem nibbled off by a goat. The result of this injury was that the tree bloomed, for the first time, in the following summer.

The processes referred to above produce a second advantage by preventing the assimilation-products of the nutritive sap from descending through the sieve tubes of the bast portion of the bough; and thus finding their path to the roots blocked, they flow into the other storage organs, the buds. Other means of checking this flow of the sap downwards is by bending the branches and binding them in a horizontal position as is done in the case of espaliers or wall-fruit. We quote further:

That grafted branches usually bear more fruit than plants growing on their own roots may likewise be explained by the fact that the supply of soil-food is in a measure checked at the point where the graft is united with its host. Fruit-trees grafted on the quince or paradise-apple usually bear fruit earlier than scions on wild stock. This is probably due primarily to the fact that the root capacity of both these fruit-trees is less than in the case of wild stock, and also because the roots of the former lie closer to the surface, and are therefore more liable to suffer from drought or to be injured by hoeing.

The second method—namely, intensification of assimilation through an increase in the pressure of carbon-dioxid—can be used, Dr. Hoefker tells us, even in the open air, by covering the surface of the ground around the tree with a thick layer of leaves, weeds, stable manure, etc., suitable for producing humus. This material may be lightly hoed under the surface, but should never be dug in deep. The object of this is the production of carbon-dioxid through decomposition hastened by the activity of soil organisms. The carbon-dioxid thus produced rises with the warm current of

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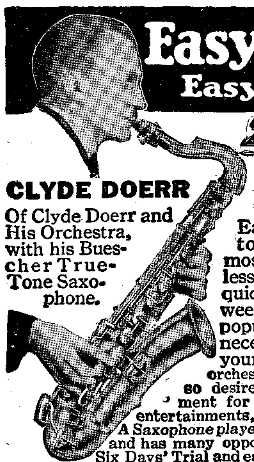

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ROBT. H. INGERSOLL, to whom the world owes the Dollar Watch, is now bringing before the public another article of great economic value, an ingenious invention for resharpening all makes of safety razor blades. *Makes every blade good for 100 to 300 perfect shaves.*

INGERSOLL DOLLAR STROPPER

is an automatic device which brings the edge of the blade in contact with the leather strop at the proper angle, thus insuring a keen cutting edge. It can be used by any one without skill or practice. An Ingersoll invention that is meeting with nation-wide approval.

10 DAYS TRIAL Prove the Ingersoll Stropper is all we claim. Send $1.00 for complete outfit, including patent Stropper (blade holder) and fine leather Strop. Use it 10 days. Your money back at once, if not completely satisfied. Write at once, mentioning make of razor you use.

Agents: write for proposition.

Robert H. Ingersoll, Pres. New Era Mfg. Co.
Dept. 159 476 Broadway N. Y. C.

air coming from the manure, and reaches the leaves. The writer goes on:

> If care be taken, in addition, that there is a plentiful supply of light, which can be accomplished by proper thinning of the crown of the tree, then admirable conditions have been attained for a brisk assimilation and production of air-food.
>
> However, it is not always desirable to procure a plentiful formation of fruit. Young trees should first be allowed to prepare a crown of sufficient size and strength before the development of wood is checked by blossoming. Older trees, too, which have borne only fruit-bearing wood for years, and whose strength has been lessened by much fruit-bearing, need to be strengthened by the production of new branches. In such cases a reverse process must be employed. The soil-food must be increased by a plentiful fertilizing with nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and lime, while the employment of humus-forming materials is best avoided.
>
> On the other hand, we may, by means of vigorous pruning of twigs and branches, diminish the number of leaves, and thus decrease the production of atmospheric nutriment.
>
> In order to awake the dormant growing power of single buds, the gardener makes a crescent-shaped cut in the wood just above the bud. This holds back the descending fruit-forming nutriment, while the soil nutriment is forced to rise into the buds and thus stimulate these to the formation of wood and leaves.

BEFORE THE OPERATION

HOW about an operation? Oh, not just yet; wait awhile and see. This caution, justified in many cases, is undoubtedly injurious or fatal in others. The matter, together with others that interest the future hospital patient, is discust by Dr. Paul Farez in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). Dr. Farez devotes much of his space to the various kinds of anesthesia, and to the great advances recently achieved in their use. He writes:

> The man who has some trouble, painful or not, of the stomach, intestines or liver, bears it for a time. It will pass away, perhaps, he hopes. If it persists, he tries to escape it by hygiene, by diet, by appropriate medical treatment. Generally it is cured; sometimes not. In the former case, only the function is affected; in the latter, the organ itself is more or less injured. An operation will possibly help. The patient deliberates, and finally decides—after the trouble has become chronic. For months, perhaps for years, little by little, it has been provoking disorders in distant parts of the body. In our organisms, everything forms a connected whole. What we too frequently hand over to the surgeon is a body that has been misused, poisoned, weakened, starved. Professor Lardennois is quite right when he recommends us to "make an organic inventory" of the patient on whom we are to operate. Not less judicious is his colleague, Dr. Lambert. When about to impose a great effort on a machine already much worn, he says, the mechanic examines the gears, looks for weak points, repairs them as far as possible. We must do the same for the human organism before an operation.
>
> This examination gives valuable suggestions. It tells, first of all, whether the

Two kinds of *wolves!*

ONE is of the kind that howls at the door and symbolizes POVERTY for those within.

The other is of the kind that howls on the trail of the widow with tempting suggestions for the get-rich-quick investment of funds that widowhood has suddenly called upon her to handle. The best way to still the howling of both wolves is to protect your family NOW through Provident Mutual Monthly Income Insurance.

A Provident Mutual Representative will be glad to call and discuss a protective plan for your family. He can help you to provide an adequate income for *your* old age and for your family in case you should not *reach* old age.

You can make certain that neither the wolf that symbolizes POVERTY nor the wolf that symbolizes FRAUD will ever howl on the trail of those *you* leave behind.

Call in your nearest Provident Mutual Representative today. If you do not know his address, write to the Company itself.

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Life Insurance Company
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After all, what greater problem confronts you than that of making certain that the comfort your family enjoys today will also be theirs tomorrow.

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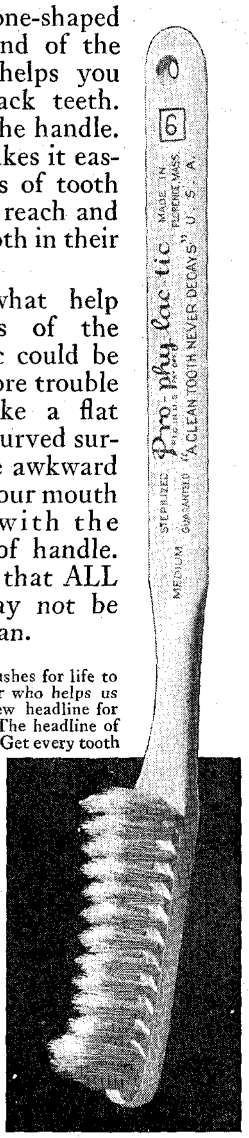
Get every tooth clean with a brush that *reaches* every tooth

A GOOD brush cleans your teeth thoroughly. It reaches all your teeth. It sweeps off the film of germs and mucin from every tooth. It leaves no tooth endangered by the acids of decay.

Skilled men studied the contour of the jaw. They made a brush to fit. The bristles of this brush curve; the picture shows you how. Every tooth along the length of the brush is reached and cleaned.

They put a cone-shaped tuft on the end of the brush. This helps you reach your back teeth. They curved the handle. That alone makes it easier for millions of tooth brush users to reach and clean every tooth in their mouths.

Think of what help these features of the Pro-phy-lac-tic could be to you. No more trouble trying to make a flat brush clean a curved surface. No more awkward stretching of your mouth by brushes with the wrong shape of handle. No more fear that ALL your teeth may not be thoroughly clean.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PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC BRUSH Co., Florence, Mass.

Gentlemen: I suggest the following as a new headline for the advertisement from which this coupon was clipped.........................

....

Name.........................
(First name in full)

Address.........................

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

surgeon can act freely, or whether he is limited. It shows also how we may put the patient in good shape—make him fit to support the anesthesia and the shock, and then get back his former health and strength. There are particular persons who will enumerate for you, as in a manual, the complete list of things that should be done before and after an operation. Here are a few examples. The care with which you are surrounded should be minute and skilled. In the unnatural lives that we are more or less obliged to lead, who may be sure that he or some one of his family may not be subject to that gastro-intestinal surgery whose applications—and whose benefits—constantly multiply? We should all prepare, therefore, to meet such a crisis with confident serenity.

This is what we frequently hear: Somebody had "the same thing" that I had. They operated on him; he is completely cured—no reminder of his trouble; he lives as if it had never been. As for me, on the contrary, a partial and insufficient operation was undergone. They were not radical enough, so I am still on a diet, nothing but precautions and restrictions. Why did not they treat me as they did him?

He had "the same thing." How do you know? Many times is this refrain chanted. Appearances of similarity often conceal different realities. And even if he had "the same thing," he did not have the same organism. Doubtless he was younger and stronger; he had not waited so long; perhaps he had led a more healthful life, freer from excess. Not at all, you say; it is I who have always been sober and temperate; he never refused anything. So be it! But look at his frame; it is colossal. Against all justice his uncontrolled life has not yet reacted on his functions. You bear the marks of some unfortunate inheritance. Whether you deserve it or not, it is an enfeebled organism that you present to the surgeon. This evident fact he must take into account. Your operation can be only a palliative one. Are you still, do you say, a "wounded bird"? That is better than being a dead one. You should congratulate yourself that a prudent opportunism has been shown in your case.

To-day, operations succeed easily that formerly would not have been thought possible. Is it not a miracle to have escaped the slavery of pain? Altho the patient's flesh may be violated, tho it may be twisted and lacerated, he remains in an "enchanted circle of forgetfulness," or rather he wanders "in the country of dreams, where all is joy."

You are therefore to be put to sleep; what anesthetic shall be used? There are many. Some enjoy a popularity due to their long and faithful services, such as chloroform and ether. There is also chlorid of ethyl, which brings such rapid sleep. Some, after having been despised and neglected, are returning to favor, because we have learned how to administer them. Such is the famous "laughing-gas," or nitrogen-monoxid. What will they not suggest? You know what cyclists use for their lamps? acetylene? Well; that is also a reliable anesthetic. Such an intimate acquaintance should be insufferable, at least to Northerners, because of its abominable odor of garlic! There are countries, doubtless, where this might prove a recommendation.

Doris Kenyon, screen star, wearing her Orange Blossom ring

GENUINE ORANGE BLOSSOM wedding and engagement rings are not only supreme in style; they are so fashioned as to insure the maximum in satisfaction and service. Special gold, hard iridio-platinum and the finest diamonds are used. The Traub trademark is your guarantee of these advantages.

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GENUINE *Orange Blossom* RINGS

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Springfield, Missouri

Since they all put one to sleep, may they not be used alternately, as we choose? Certainly not. Each has its special advantages, and also its inconveniences. If the surgeon thought only of his own convenience, he would always use the anesthetic capable of inducing a deep sleep—calm, regular, admitting of nothing to hinder or interfere with the operative act. The products currently employed come very near to this ideal, used either separately or in combination, and ingenious devices administer them with mathematical precision. But nature, which often protects us, sometimes behaves badly. The most convenient anesthetic is also the most poisonous!

In most surgical cases, doubtless, the organism retains its vigor, and the viscera their integrity; the patient will bear without trouble such a passing incident as anesthesia, no matter in what form. But in gastro-intestinal surgery, things usually go differently. Examination has shown that some of your organs need special attention. The best anesthetic for them is the mildest. Unfortunately this is also the one that makes the surgeon's job hardest. Never mind! There is no operator who will not sacrifice his own comfort to your safety.

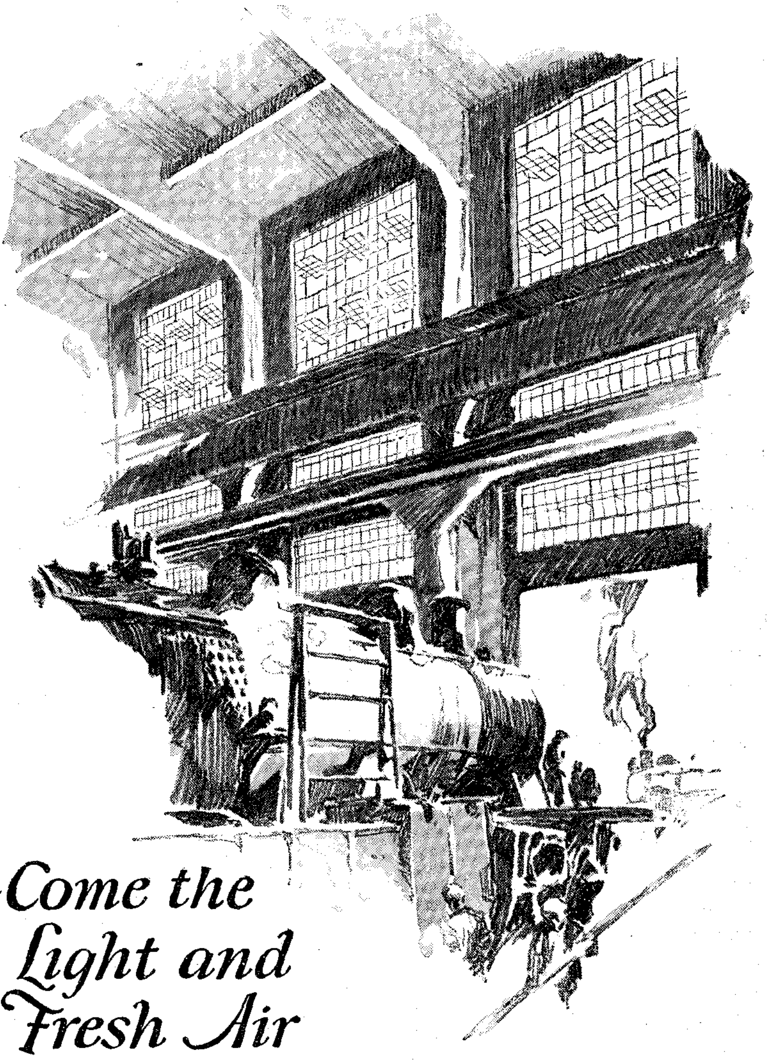
Thus, according to circumstances, this or that product must be rejected. This would "be bad for your liver or your kidneys," which are already affected. That would increase your acidosis or would double the proportion of urea in your blood. Another would depress your heart or lower your blood-pressure, already too weak. Another still would irritate your lungs, which have not altogether an unspotted past. There is thus no anesthetic for universal use; here, too, we must be opportunists.

It was long believed that persons who could not stand a general anesthetic could not be operated upon. This is no longer the case. With those who can not be put to sleep, local anesthesia can now be used. The regions that are to be cut with the knife may be rendered insensible with cocain. This, do you say, admits only of limited operations? And, besides, cocain itself is not free from poisonous effects. We now make synthetic cocains whose use in surgery is inoffensive. And we use them for long and difficult operations. Who would have believed it? That which used to be only a last alternative is becoming a first choice, even with those who can be put to sleep without danger. And it is now employed in two different ways.

In one, a needle is introduced between two vertebræ, and the magic fluid spreads through the spinal marrow. This method has had astonishing success in the hands of its advocate, Professor Jonnesco, the great Roumanian surgeon.

Injected not into the spinal column but into the nerve-trunks in the neighborhood of the operative field, the new cocain brings about so-called "runcular anesthesia." The technique, long and delicate, has been perfected by Victor Panchet; it is now common both in France and America.

Men will tell you to-day how they have held agreeable converse with the surgeon's assistants, or have smoked cigarets. There was no merit in this, of course, for their ability to feel pain had been temporarily abolished. This kind of anesthesia has scarcely any effect on the liver, the kidneys, the heart, or the lungs; it therefore causes a minimum of shock. The increasing reasons in its favor may be understood.



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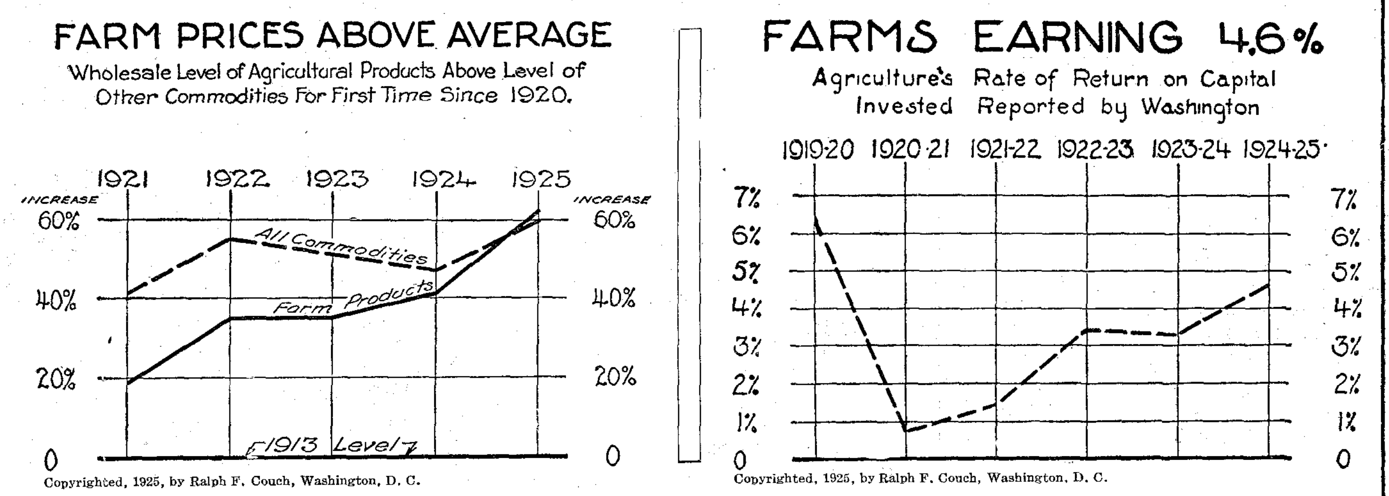
FARM PRICES ABOVE AVERAGE

Wholesale Level of Agricultural Products Above Level of Other Commodities For First Time Since 1920.

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FARMS EARNING 4.6%

Agriculture's Rate of Return on Capital Invested Reported by Washington

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UPWARD TREND IN FARM PRICES AND EARNINGS

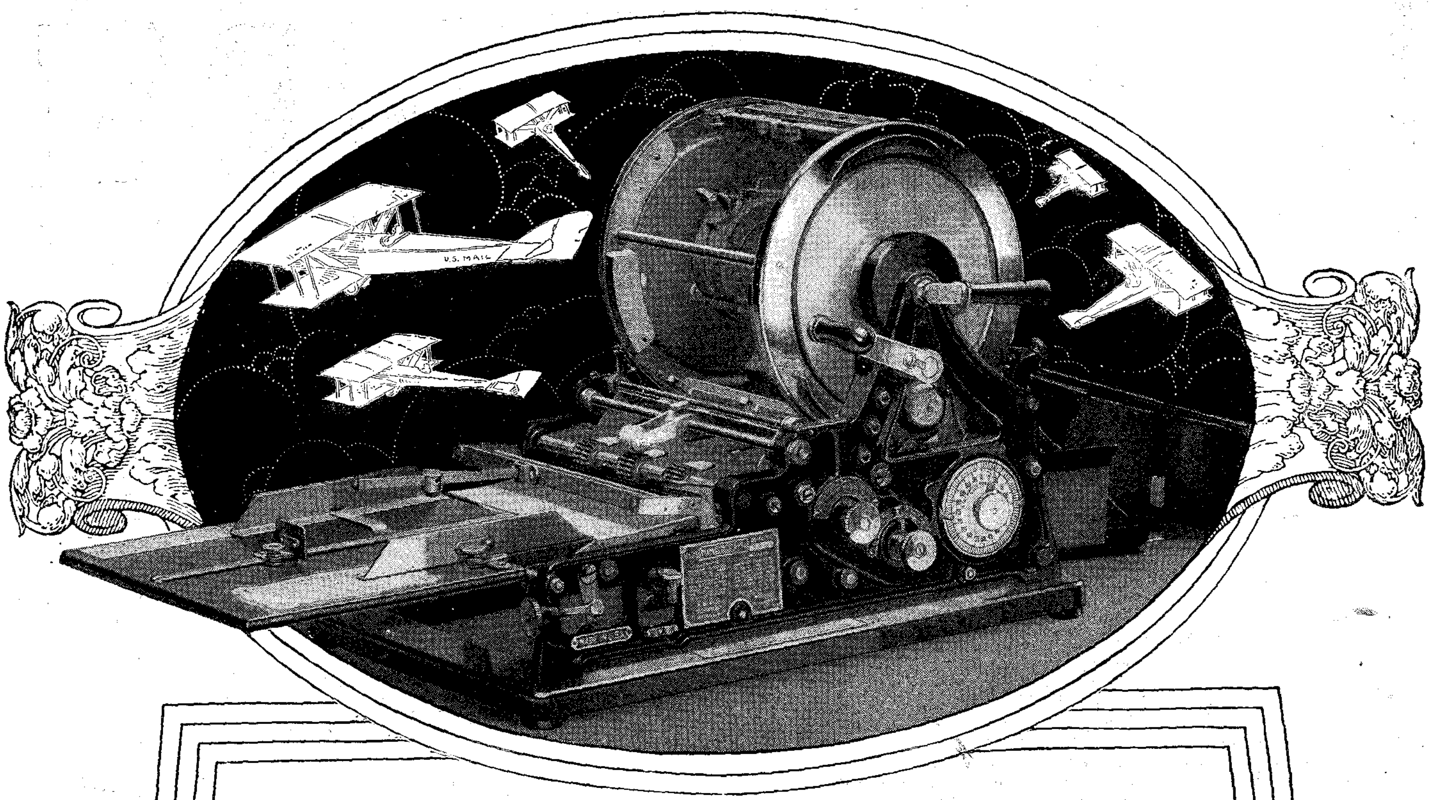
WHAT THE IMPROVED FARM OUTLOOK MEANS TO BUSINESS

THE GROSS INCOME of the farmers of this country during the year ended June 30, according to the Department of Agriculture, was $12,136,000,000, as compared with $11,288,000,000 during the preceding twelve months—a gain of 7½ per cent. The result of this, several financial dailies point out, will be a proportionate increase in the farmer's purchasing power throughout the coming year. "It means that the farmer will have more money to spend; that the merchant is justified in preparing for better business, and that the wholesaler, manufacturer, and factory worker will share in the farmer's prosperity," observes Clayton B. Trost, in *Business* (Detroit). For, notes Glenn Griswold in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "there can be no substantial national prosperity in which agriculture does not participate; no enduring prosperity that does not have its foundation in agricultural prosperity."

The wheat and cotton belts skimmed the cream off the agricultural prosperity wave last year, we are told. One might have expected the cotton planter and wheat grower, with added millions in his pocket, to indulge in an orgy of spending. But there was none; the farmer and wheat and cotton grower were busily engaged in paying their debts, particularly bank loans, mortgages, and back taxes. But this year, says Mr. Griswold, "the farmer is buying machinery, labor-saving equipment, and everything that adds to the earning power of the farm. In most instances the automobile can be put in that category." "He is also buying windmills, tractors, cream separators, and binders," we read in a Brookmire Economic Service bulletin. According to this service:

> As we view the agricultural situation at the present time, the following are outstanding features:
>
> 1. Price-levels for agricultural products will average to rule higher than last year throughout the crop year.
> 2. Most of the major crops will produce a smaller harvest this year than last, but not sufficiently smaller to produce less cash income for the farmer.
> 3. Farm income this year will be slightly higher than last year, and the farmer's purchasing power considerably greater, due to the reduction in interest, taxes, and payments on the principal of his debts.
> 4. Prosperity this year will be diversified over the country generally, except in the Southwest, instead of being localized in the cotton-belt and wheat-belt, as last year.
>
> This will be the second consecutive good year for much of the most important farming territory, and it is therefore probable that purchases will increase noticeably. Marked improvement in farm implement sales is already in evidence. Farm buying of automobiles should be maintained. New building and repairs of farm structures, fencing, etc., should increase.
>
> The wheat crop is short. Growers, however, may receive a somewhat higher average price due to the fact that a large part of last year's production was marketed early in the season when the price was still relatively low. We estimate that the crop will bring $840,000,000 as compared to $975,000,000 for the crop of 1924.
>
> The corn-belt is the feature of the agricultural situation this year, as was the cotton-belt last fall. Prospects are for a bumper crop of corn, high hog prices and rising prices for cattle.
>
> For the coming year we estimate, on the basis of the present corn-crop outlook, a price of 75 cents. The commercial crop, thus figured, will bring $470,000,000 compared to $456,000,000 the past season. The oats crop is small, and the cash received from commercial movement, which is a fairly important source of summer and fall income in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, South Dakota and Minnesota, will be short of last year.
>
> The cotton crop is forecast by the Government on basis of August 15 condition at 13,566,000 bales, as against last year's actual production of 13,628,000 bales. Growers received last year an average of 23 cents per lb. net. Action of the market indicates this should be reduced to 21½ cents for the size crop now forecast. Allowing for the seed at a price about ten per cent. below last season, this will mean about $1,720,000,000 for the new crop as against $1,735,000,000 for the 1924 crop.
>
> In regard to the other crops, the principal item of importance is the marked deficit in the production of white potatoes. The crop this year is forecast at 353,000,000 bushels, compared with an actual harvest in 1924 of 455,000,000 bushels, and a five-year average of 418,000,000 bushels.
>
> The Pacific coast, which had such a poor apple crop last year, will apparently have a bumper crop this year, more than offsetting the deficiency in some of the Eastern States. The entire hay crop is now set at 91,000,000 tons, compared with last year's harvest of 112,000,000 tons. The outlook is for an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in the farm income of that section this coming year.
>
> The range section, which has long been one of the most distrest areas of the country, seems due for material improvement. Decreased supplies of cattle reenforced by the hog scarcity have already led to a notable advance in prices.

Summing up the entire situation, William L. Ayers, writing in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, believes that "from now on the farmer will take his normal place in business. He will have his ups and downs, but he has recovered from the post-war depression." "Farmers who were on the ragged edge of bankruptcy in 1923, are now on 'Easy Street,'" says Arthur Evans in a St. Paul dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*. And Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, after a swing through the great farming States west of the Mississippi, according to a New York *Times* interviewer, "is confident that the present year will be a prosperous



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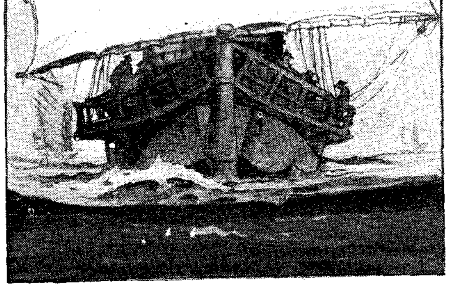

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

one for the American farmer." According to Mr. Jardine:

> Agricultural conditions are better now than they were a year or two ago. They are much better than they were five years ago. Crop surpluses have disappeared, a readjustment from war-time to peace-time conditions has practically been completed, and farmers are looking to the future with confidence.
>
> The Middle West has been severely handicapped in the last few years by large surpluses, first of corn and afterward of hogs. In Iowa, the farmer's problem was complicated last year by a partial failure of the corn crop. The State is suffering from the cumulative effects of several years of depression. But Iowa's problem of surpluses is solving itself for the time being. A large corn crop this year will not be a drawback, since there is a shortage of hogs, and corn can be profitably marketed through hogs.
>
> Idaho and Utah were hit perhaps as hard by the depression of the last two years as any part of the United States, owing to a combination of low crop yields and low farm product prices. This year conditions, however, are very favorable in those States. Their sugar-beet crops promise exceedingly well, and other major crops likewise bid fair to yield well.
>
> In the Pacific coast States you hardly find any particular problems that the farmers there have in precisely the same form or measure as those of other sections. Pacific coast farmers suffered less in the depression than those of other States. This was, no doubt, a result in part of the extent to which the products of the Pacific Slope find a domestic market. Other agricultural sections are greatly dependent on foreign markets, and are therefore exposed to the full force of world competition. Cooperation, moreover, has been a mighty force in improving agricultural conditions in the Pacific coast States. By this means they have solved problems that other parts of the country are still struggling with, and they are building up a marketing machine that promises to broaden the distribution of Pacific coast products as fast as their production is increased.
>
> While it will take some years of satisfactory earnings to compensate agriculture entirely for the losses it has suffered since 1920, when farm earnings began to decline, there is reason to believe that this compensation will finally be attained.

In fact, "there is evidence aplenty that the American farmer on the average is much better off than he was a year or two ago," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*. In the opinion of this business daily:

> The favorable position of the farmer is calculated to bring encouragement, not only to the agricultural producer himself, but to the community as a whole. To a greater extent than is currently understood, the relative degree of prosperity that has been our portion during the past year has been based upon the newly found purchasing power of the farmer, wheat-grower and cotton-planter, and it may be taken for granted that the trend in our business affairs during the next twelve months will in unusual degree depend upon the ability of agriculture in general to continue to absorb goods in substantial quantities.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 19.—The Chinese Government issues invitations to a group of nations to participate in the customs conference at Peking on October 26, to be held in accordance with the Nine Power Treaty adopted by the Washington Arms Conference in 1922.

The Universal Christian Conference, representing Christian denominations in 35 nations, opens in Stockholm, Sweden.

August 20.—Eight British missionaries are reported kidnaped by bandits in Szechwan Province, China.

August 22.—It is announced from Fez that the French forces have in three days reconquered territory which it took the Riffs the last three months to occupy.

August 23.—Seven men, condemned to death for the murder of Sirdar Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Soudan, are executed at Cairo.

August 24.—The Anglo-French debt parley begins in London.

The German Government receives the French reply on the Security Pact proposals.

August 25.—The last French troops leave the "sanction territory" in the Ruhr district which had been occupied by the Allies on account of German violations of the Versailles Treaty.

The German Cabinet accepts the French note as a basis for an international conference on a European security pact.

The German submarine *U-20*, credited with the destruction of the *Lusitania*, is blown up by order of the Danish Admiralty on Veilby Beach, on the West Jutland coast, where it had been aground since November, 1916.

The French armies in Morocco launch a new drive against the Riffs.

DOMESTIC

August 18.—Max Mason, professor of mathematical physics at the University of Wisconsin, is elected president of the University of Chicago.

August 19.—Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*, dies in Chicago.

Frans Blom and Oliver La Farge return to New Orleans after six months' exploration in Mexico and Guatemala for Tulane University. They report amazing discoveries and relics of the ancient Maya civilization.

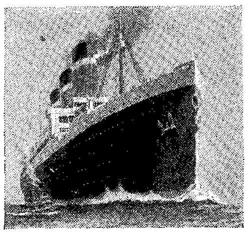
The Naval Research Laboratory announces the discovery of the existence of a radio-deflecting roof encircling the world.

The MacMillan Arctic expedition abandons its plan of flying over the North Polar Sea.

Helen Culver, Chicago philanthropist, dies at Lake Forest, near Chicago.

August 20.—Henry C. Taylor resigns as chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

August 21.—Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews,



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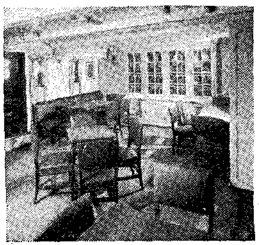

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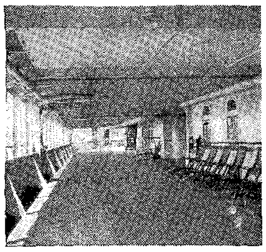
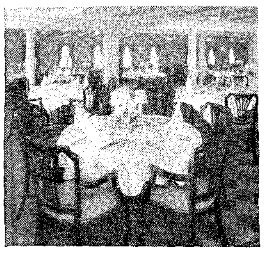
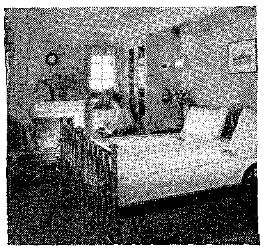


Part of a second class deck, where you may play games, read, or do nothing but enjoy the glorious sea air.



The dining room on a Cabin ship, where courteous stewards serve the best food on the North Atlantic.



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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

commander-in-chief of the Treasury Department's Prohibition unit, names the administrators for the twenty-four new Federal enforcement districts.

The fifth annual session of the Annual Institute of Politics closes at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

August 22.—Agreement is reached between the United States Department of State and the Canadian Government for cooperation to stop smuggling over the border, particularly of intoxicants, narcotics, and immigrants.

August 23.—Capt. Fraser Hale of the Army Air Service is killed in an air-plane crash near White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

August 24.—For the third year in succession, Helen Wills of Berkeley, California, wins the national women's tennis championship.

Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, United States Minister to Haiti, dies in Montreal.

President Coolidge approves Senator Bingham's plan for extending Federal air to commercial aviation.

Eight men are killed and eleven are injured in the explosion of a howitzer on a target range at Camp Grant, Illinois.

Even as You and I

He was merely an average man,
His height was the average height;
He followed the usual plan,
And came home from the office at night.

He had been just a freckle-faced boy,
Who made average marks at his books.
He matured with the wonted alloy,
And the common allowance of looks.

His wife and his children, of course,
Were about what the average had,
He lost out in stocks on the bourse,
And swore when his golf score was bad.

He kicked at the taxes he paid,
He voted the regular way,
He grumbled at every new maid,
And shaved off the stubble each day.

His morals were good of a sort,
He smoked two for a quarter cigars,
Kept up, through his paper, with sport,
And never got seats on the cars.

He slept the conventional eight,
He never neglected a meal,
He got bare on the top of his pate,
And was killed by an automobile.

—*Maurice Morris in The Sun (New York).*

When the Editor Advertises.—LOST—Will the person who picked up the package in Harrell's Café Wednesday evening, containing a pair of shoes which had just been half-soled, return them to the editor of this paper as he needs them, in fact we only have two pair and this puts us to great inconvenience. If you don't return them, we hope they will make corns on every toe on your foot and that you break your leg every time you try to wear them.—*Advertisement in Tavares (Fla.) Citizen.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

ampersand.—"J. P. S.," Los Angeles, Calif.—This is the name of &, &, a character or symbol used for "and." It should not be used for *et cetera*. *Et cetera* means "and other things; and so forth." It is commonly abbreviated *etc.*, but may be abbreviated &c.

This character or symbol is now generally restricted to correspondence and commercial practise. It is rarely found in formal documents, formal correspondence, or general literature. A firm name is usually written as, "Funk & Wagnalls" instead of the lengthier, "Funk *and* Wagnalls."

Our grandparents were accustomed to use the *ampersand* instead of "and" in their correspondence. For instance, in such a sentence as, "Mother & I visited Boston last wk. & saw yr. Aunt Nellie & Uncle Jn.," the writer was not ignorant of spelling or of the rules of correspondence, but usage permitted the abbreviation of many words which are not abbreviated to-day.

ballyhoo.—"A. A. W.," New York City.—The term *ballyhoo* is a contraction of *ballyhooly* which as a proper name designates a village east of Mallow in Cork county, Ireland. This village was long famous for its party fights and *to give* or *get ballyhooly* was to berate or be berated.

Ballyhoo as a noun has been said to be synonymous with *barker* in the slang sense of this word: "one who stands outside the entrance of the side-shows of a circus and attracts an audience by rather fictitious claims of the novelties within the side-show." The *barker* himself is sometimes called a *ballyhoo*, as well as the speech or talk which he raucously declaims.

The word *ballyhoo* is also used as a substitute in such expressions as, "Go to Halifax," "Go to ballyhack," "Go to the dickens," etc.

barrister.—"W. D. S.," Boonville, N. Y.—The term *barrister* is used only in the United Kingdom and the British colonies and the distinction between *barristers* and *attorneys* or *solicitors* is very sharply drawn. In British usage a barrister is one who practises in the courts as an advocate in the argument and conduct of causes at trial; one who is permitted to plead at the bar, as distinguished from a solicitor or attorney; a counselor at law. In the Inns of Court barristers were formerly classed in three divisions: (1) *benchers*, who form the governing body of each of the four Inns; (2) *utter barristers*, who rank next to the *benchers*, and who have been called to the bar over seven years; and (3) *inner barristers*, consisting of those members who have been barristers less than seven years. In modern practise the term *inner bar* is applied to the *senior* members of the profession as distinguished from the *utter* or *outer bar* or the *junior* members. An *utter barrister* is one who was formerly a student of an Inn of Court and has been called to the Bar; a *King's counsel* is a barrister who has been designated as counsel of the crown by the King and who, therefore, has been called *within the bar* at the Royal Courts of Justice. Odgers *The Common Law of England*, vol. ii, p. 1425."

This definition is from FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary*, as is the following of *attorney*;—"A person designated and empowered by another to act in his stead; a representative; especially, one legally appointed and formally authorized to transact business for another.

A distinction is made between a *private attorney* or *attorney in fact* and a *public attorney* or *attorney at law*, the latter being qualified to prosecute and defend actions in a court of law, while the former is limited to business out of court. In England, under the terms of the Judicature Act of 1873, the title *attorney* was merged with that of *solicitor*. Since that time all persons admitted as attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, have been designated *Solicitors of the Supreme Court*. In the United States, where the term *barrister* is not used, the terms *attorney* and *counsel* are practically interchangeable. In equity proceedings the attorney or counsel is called a *solicitor*: in admiralty, a *proctor*."

In its legal senses the term *solicitor* is defined by the same work, as: (1) One who represents a client in a court of justice; an attorney; formerly, in England, a practitioner in Chancery only. In England *solicitors* prepare causes for the *barristers*, but have not the right to appear as advocates before the higher courts; in the United States there is now no such distinction. (2) A person learned in the law appointed as legal adviser to some special branch of the public service. (3) *Scots Law*. A practitioner in the Supreme Court or Court of Session; also, a member of a society of law-agents in Edinburgh, who practise before inferior courts and are called *solicitors at law*.

dynamiter, dynameter.—"C. A. G.," Blackduck, Minn.—The word *dynamiter* means "one who uses or advocates the use of dynamite, especially for political or revolutionary purposes." The word was first employed in this sense on May 16, 1883, when the newspapers of the United States referred to the possibility of the destruction of the Welland Canal by *dynamiters*.

The word *dynameter* is defined as, "a device for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes." It is a shortened form of *dynamometer*. The form first appeared in the first edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1828, and was quoted by Webster from Jesse Ramsden, the English optician (1735-1800).

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Service

to Highway Transportation

25 years of anticipating the requirements of motorists—making manufacturing processes more certain—producing a higher standard of quality—25 years of unswerving adherence to the Firestone pledge, "Most Miles per Dollar"—summarizes Firestone's record of service to car owners.

Firestone factories have grown from a small building approximately 75 x 150 feet to mammoth plants having floor area of over 60 acres—from a capital of $50,000 to over $50,000,000—from an annual sales volume of $100,000 to over $100,000,000—all in the short period of 25 years.

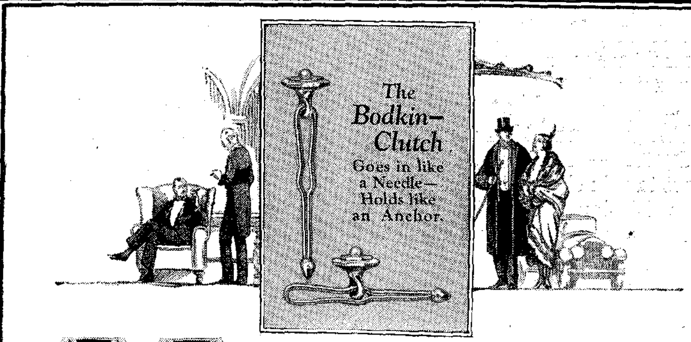
This Firestone record could only have been made through furnishing the public with outstanding values and is, consequently, your assurance of quality and lowest prices.

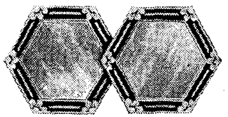
If you would like to know more of this wonderful record, ask your Firestone Dealer to send you an illustrated folder.

With today's high cost of crude rubber and other raw materials, Firestone's opportunity to serve the public was never better, due to its great volume and special advantages in buying, manufacturing and distribution.

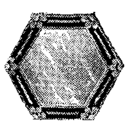
AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . . H. S. Firestone

CORRECT JEWELRY FOR GENTLEMEN

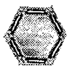

The Bodkin-Clutch
Goes in like a Needle—
Holds like an Anchor.



2067—Links $5 pair



2068—4 vest buttons $5.50



2069—3 studs $3.50

Centers are white mother of pearl, enameled border. Complete set in beautiful gift case $14

Correct Evening Jewelry

Krementz jewelry is correct for evening wear. It is selected because of that assurance. Only on the studs and the vest buttons of Krementz jewelry is it possible to secure that easily inserted and sure-holding bodkin clutch.

Krementz full dress and tuxedo sets may be purchased at fine stores catering to the well dressed men. Each piece has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back; each set comes in a handsome gift box.

Names of dealers nearest you upon request.

Krementz
COLLAR BUTTON
Newark New Jersey

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Take Four and Leave the "Fun."—The word "fundamentalism" seems to have about five syllables too many.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Ready for Emergencies.—Cora—"Were there any marrying men at the beach where you were?"

Dora—"Yes, two ministers and a justice of the peace."—*Boston Transcript.*

He Could Read.—"You big bonehead," shouted the construction superintendent to his Swede foreman, "I told you to fire that man and you hit him with an ax!"

"Vell, Boss, dose ax, she have sign, 'For Fire Only!'"—*The Mutual Magazine.*

A Warning Symptom.—"Is your son going to college this fall?"

"He hasn't said, but he has bought a second-hand ukulele.—*Life.*"

Glug-Glug!—"A feature of the special service at —— Cathedral on Tuesday was the decanting by the choir."—*Provincial Paper.*

Not a temperance service, we gather.—*Punch.*

A Question of Selection.—Tom—"Why does Julia always keep a fellow waiting so long after she says she'll be ready in a minute?"

Tim—"Because she picks out a minute which is about half an hour away."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

Careless!—Restaurant Manager (to orchestra conductor)—"I wish you'd display a little more tact in choosing the music. We've got the National Association of Umbrella Manufacturers here this evening, and you've just played 'It Ain't Gonna Rain No More!'"—*Good Hardware.*

Slightly Indigestible.—*Good Things to Eat*—NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS—New and factory rebuilt. Repair work by factory-trained men at lowest cost. Complete line of supplies. Easy terms of payment. Liberal allowance for old machines.—*Classified Ad. in Burlington (Vt.) Daily Free Press.*

Brother Got the Lingo.—A boy left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother who elected to stick to the farm, telling of the joys of city life in which he said: "Thursday we autoed out to the Country Club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach for the week-end."

The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all the afternoon. To-day we muled out to the cornfield and ge-hawed until sundown. After we had suppered, we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedsteaded until the clock fived."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

The Voice of Experience.—"I had a sure tip on the stock market yesterday."

"That so? How much did you lose?"—*Boston Transcript.*

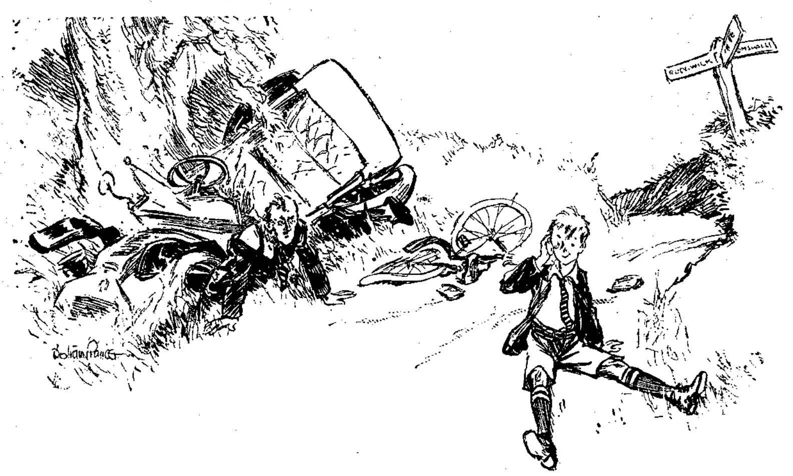
The Main Essential.—"Going touring in th' old bus this summer, Mr. Smith?"

"Tourin' nothin'! We got th' best little hot-dog stand in th' country, right here in Hixville."—*Life.*

His Generous Bequest.—"I hear that Jones left everything he had to an orphan asylum."

"Is that so? What did he leave?"

"Twelve children."—*Patton's Monthly.*



Small Boy (the cause of all the trouble, as he listens to his new watch): "Thank goodness! It's ticking all right!"

—*The Humorist* (London).

Shrinking Violets.—Marshall—"The Joneses are moving from the neighborhood."

Muriel—"Moving! Why, people are just getting to know them."

Marshall—"That's why they're going."—*Progressive Grocer.*

Decidedly "Mixed."—Before an ecclesiastical election:

"A committee of inquiry, an informal group of clergy and laxity, was selected at an equally informal meeting of members of Synod."—*New Zealand Paper.*

We noticed the informality at once.—*Punch.*

Not Plebeian Shoes.—To achieve elegance, madam ordered a pair of smart boots from an expensive shop. Some days after delivery she returned them.

"Your boots don't fit well. I can't walk in them."

"Madam," replied the dignified shopkeeper, "people who have to walk don't shop here."—*Sans Gêne (Paris).*

The Melancholy Truth.—"You look tired!"

"Yes, I've had a bad day. That office-boy of mine came in with the old story of getting away for his grandmother's funeral, so just to teach him a lesson I said I would accompany him."

"He took you to the baseball game, I suppose?"

"No such luck! He told the truth for once. It was his grandmother's funeral!"—*Good Hardware.*

She's No Gentleman.—Livestock: Female Milk Goat for Sale, 312 Eleventh Avenue.—*Greeley (Col.) Daily Tribune.*

Mortuary Item.—

SPLENDID CORPSE OF TEACHERS
FOR MEDINA TWP. SCHOOLS

—*News headline in the Williamsport (Ind.) Review-Republican.*

A Trifling Detail.—"What was the name of the last station we stopt at, mother?"

"I don't know. Be quiet. I'm working out a cross-word puzzle."

"It's a pity you don't know the name, mother, because little Oscar got out of the train there!"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

The Woman Pays.—"Does your wife take to bridge?"

"She takes to it more than she brings back."—*Boston Transcript.*

They'd Taken the Same Course.—Grace—"How did you get along with your French in Paris?"

Viola—"Wonderful! I found two women from Denver who could understand me!"—*Life.*

Resting from Bridget.—Mrs. Subbubs—"I'm going to let Bridget off for a couple of weeks."

Subbubs — "What! Why, she's not entitled to a vacation."

Mrs. S.—"No, but I am."—*Boston Transcript.*

Well Tubbed.—"The —— Guardians are trying to trace the relatives of a four-months-old baby found on a doorstep. It was drest in clothing of very poor quality, and had been much laundered."—*Daily Paper.*

It looks like a case of "throwing the baby out with the bath-water."—*Punch.*

Scientific Agriculture.—How do You Wear Your Hat?—Your hat may provide the finishing touch in a costume to make its wearer distinguished or dowdy, individual or common, and, particularly, old or young. A lot lies in the way one wears it. The hat should be placed firmly on the head, usually with a slight slant to one side to take away the mathematical stiffness of the absolutely horizontal lines. A hair arrangement showing a little on the forehead and over the ears gives a softness that is desirable and becoming. Never should the hat be perched on top of the hair; in these days of no hatpins hats belong well down on the head. An extreme in the other direction is almost as bad, for a hat pulled viciously over the eyes gives a determined aspect that is seldom attractive. A looking-glass and a hand-mirror will help in the placing of one's hat to the best advantage and in achieving its greatest becomingness.—*Bulletin of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.*